

## Zambia puts scores on coup trial

LUSAKA, Zambia (AP) — Scores of people accused of complicity in Zambia's civil unrest were arraigned Friday in preparation for trial later this month, authorities said. Heavily armed police and troops escorted trucks carrying prisoners to the main courthouse in the capital, Lusaka. Most prisoners arrested in Zambia's civil unrest have been held for several days under armed guard at a suburban police camp and a sports stadium. Officials said those arraigned were asked to plead either innocent or guilty to charges arising from five days of rioting and looting that left at least 26 people dead and 124 injured. Authorities said their trials would be held later in the month. The government said more than 1,000 people were arrested for rioting against food price increases and for a return to Western-style democracy culminated June 30 in a bloody coup by mutinous soldiers seeking to oust President Kenneth Kaunda. The state-controlled media reported Friday that at least 40 high school pupils were rounded up by police at Kamwala School in Lusaka and appeared in court dressed in their school uniforms.

# Jordan Times

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## Rafsanjani thanks Saddam Hussein

BAGHDAD (R) — Iran's president Friday thanked Iraq for aid and comfort after last month's disastrous earthquake — the latest in a series of increasingly bitter exchanges between the Gulf war enemies. The outbreak for peace talks has brightened since Iraqi President Saddam Hussein wrote to Iran's Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani in May. It got an emotional lift when Iraq sent medical supplies to victims of the June 21 quake. The foreign ministers of the two countries met in Geneva Tuesday for their first direct talks since fighting stopped in 1988. Rafsanjani's telegram, reported by the official Iraqi News Agency, said: "We thank your excellency, the leadership and people of Iraq for the regret and pain you have expressed on the painful earthquake disaster which hit our people. We also thank you for your readiness to dispatch assistance to the quake victims, wishing the Islamic people constant happiness, wellbeing and success. May God shower us with His mercy, grace and care."

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## King receives Prince Talal, Prince Ghazi

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein received Friday His Royal Highnesses Prince Talal Bin Muhammad and Prince Ghazi Bin Muhammad who returned home after performing pilgrimage to Mecca and visiting Medina in Saudi Arabia. Their Highnesses were received in Saudi Arabia by King Fahd Bin Abdul Aziz.

## UNICEF seeks \$6m for Iran relief

GENEVA (R) — The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) appealed Friday for \$6 million to give Iran emergency relief after last month's earthquake. It sought \$5.5 million to buy tents, water pumps, medicine, health kits, water purification tablets and other supplies and \$500,000 to transport the aid. "The impact of the earthquake on children and mothers has been disastrous," the organization said in a statement appealing for the money. The U.N. Disaster Relief Organization estimated this week that \$130 million of assistance had been sent to Iran since the June 21 disaster, in which tens of thousands of people were killed.

## Galilee waters dip to record low

TEL AVIV (R) — The Sea of Galilee, where Christians believe Jesus walked on the water, has dipped to the lowest level ever recorded; an Israeli water official said Friday. "For about 100 years we have known the level of the Sea of Galilee, and there was never a year as low as 1990," said Zvi Ortenberg, chairman of the Sea of Galilee authority. At the end of the rainy season in April, the lake stood at a record low of 211.34 metres below sea level. The lake provides a third of Israel's fresh water and its level was bound to fall further in the next few hot months, Ortenberg said. The rainy season begins in October.

## President decorates Cameroon team

YAOUNDE, Cameroon (AP) — President Paul Biya awarded Cameroon's highest civilian honour Friday to two stars of the national soccer team, and decorated all the players and coaches for their strong showing at the World Cup. Biya said the team had provided a lesson to Cameroon and all of Africa — "to struggle in unity in order to triumph." Goalkeeper Thomas Nkono and forward Roger Milla, who came out of retirement at 33 to score four goals in Italy, were named Commanders of the Order of Valor in a ceremony at the presidential palace. The other players and coaches were named as officers or knights of the Order of Merit for helping the indomitable lions become the first African team to reach the World Cup quarterfinals.

## Edberg, Becker to meet in final

WIMBLEDON (AP) — Ivan Lendl lost again in his bid to win a Wimbledon title Friday, falling to Stefan Edberg who will face Boris Becker in the final for the third consecutive year. The third-seeded Edberg did not lose his serve in the 6-1, 7-6, 6-3 victory over Lendl and never was seriously threatened by a man who has made no secret of his desire to win the only grand slam title to have eluded him (see page 7). Becker appeared rattled as he lost the first set 6-4 to hard-seeded Ivanisovic, the first unseeded player in the semifinals since 1986, but rallied against the 18-year-old. After coming within two points of losing the second set, the defending champion regained his confidence by winning a tie-breaker and then finished off Ivanisovic 6-0, 7-6. Sunday's final will have a familiar look. Becker defeated Edberg in three quick sets in last year's final, avenging his loss to the Swede in the 1988 championship match.

## London summit offers sweeping non-aggression treaty and peace package to Warsaw Pact

# NATO buries cold war hatchet

LONDON (Agencies) — Leaders of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) ended their landmark summit Friday declaring that nuclear arms would only be used as a last resort, and extending a hand of friendship to Eastern Europe. Leaders of the 16 NATO nations offered the countries of the Soviet-led Warsaw Pact a pledge of non-aggression and invited President Mikhail Gorbachev to its headquarters. Gorbachev said in Moscow "I am always ready to go."

The NATO leaders also agreed to announce the military limit of a unified Germany this fall, before entering a second phase of negotiations with the Warsaw Pact on further troop reductions in Europe. The commitment by West Germany to limit the forces of a united Germany was seen as a

key move to reassure the Soviet Union and get its approval of NATO membership for a unified Germany. U.S. President George Bush said he hoped, too, that NATO's pledge of non-aggression "will be a document that he (Gorbachev) can use to convince others that a unified Germany in NATO is in the interest of stability and world peace. And I think that that is probably the most important message."

The leaders, who proposed the elimination of nuclear artillery shells from Europe, said the alliance would henceforth regard its own nuclear arms as weapons of "last resort." But at the insistence of Britain they said, "there are no circumstances in which nuclear retaliation in response to military action might be discounted."

NATO will still have 700 short-

range lance missiles in Europe.

But French President Francois Mitterrand said NATO's new position on "last resort" totally contradicts the French strategy.

He said France follows a policy "which is not to take the initiative to use force, but to bring to bear whatever force is necessary when appropriate."

British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher had shared Mitterrand's qualms about the new nuclear policy, but said she was satisfied with the communiqué because it did not rule out using nuclear weapons.

"Anyone who wanted to cross our borders could never be certain that nuclear weapons could not be used... against him," she said.

Thatcher stressed at a news conference that despite the changed nuclear strategy NATO still needs to deploy nuclear

weapons in West Germany.

"France will need to modernise hers, we will need to modernise ours and the United States will need to modernise hers."

Britain and France are the only West European countries with their own nuclear arsenals.

"We have no aggressive intentions and we commit ourselves to the peaceful resolution of all disputes," the leaders said in a communiqué at the end of a two-day meeting in a 19th century London mansion, Lancaster House. "We will never in any circumstance be the first to use force."

The summit package clearly aimed to convince Gorbachev that NATO, even with a united Germany as a full member, would not threaten or isolate his country and wanted Moscow as a friend and partner.

(Continued on page 3)

## Grenade hurled at Israeli police after truck kills woman

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (Agencies) — Angry crowds gathered in Arab Jerusalem Friday and a hand grenade was thrown at police after an Israeli truck knocked down and killed a Palestinian woman. A police spokesman said the grenade did not explode. He said the crowds had surrounded police called to the traffic accident outside the Old City's Damascus Gate.

Jerusalem has been gripped by increasing tension in recent weeks with protests in the Arab east and bombings in the Jewish western sector. The bodies of two Arabs, apparently killed by Palestinian militants on suspicion of being Israeli informers, were found in the occupied West Bank Friday, residents said.

Khaled Abu Samaha, 45, was found in a field outside his home village of Kufir Jammal, near the town of Tulkarm. Masked activists had kidnapped him May 28, Palestinians reported. The body of Saleh Tahir, 50, was found near Al Amari refugee camp, outside Ramallah. Palestinians said Tahir, long accused of helping Israeli forces, was kidnapped by masked activists along with Firas Hassan Hamdan, 20, on the eve of the Eid Al Adha feast Sunday.

Hamdan, who was among 416 Palestinian political prisoners released by Defence Minister Moshe Arens as a goodwill gesture, was found dead Wednesday night. Palestinians said he became an informer in jail.

In the occupied Gaza Strip, Arab residents observed a general strike called by the Muslim fundamentalist Islamic Jihad organisation. Palestinians in the occupied West Bank who observe strike days called by the unified leadership of the uprising and the Muslim fundamentalist Hamas movement refused to support the strike call.

A fire in a small paint factory in downtown Jerusalem sent black billowing over the city for more than three hours Friday, and police said they suspected arson. Police said some 20 suspects

were detained. Israel's Idm news agency said all were Palestinians. Earlier this week, a small explosive device went off in a stairwell near the crowded Ben Yehuda outdoor mall. Two women were slightly injured. It was the latest in a series of bombings and car torching in the city.

In another development, Israel's attorney general Yosef Harish, responding to an appeal from lawmaker Ran Cohen of the leftist Citizens' Rights Movement, ordered a police investigation into a pamphlet distributed to Jewish settlers, Israel Radio said.

The anonymous pamphlet, quoted by Israeli media Wednesday, urged settlers to shoot at Palestinians and gave detailed instructions on how to obtain guns and avoid capture. It advised settlers to gather explosives from the army, masquerade as soldiers during attacks and leave misleading evidence behind.

The radio said Harish decided the pamphlet contained inciteful material and called for violation of law.

## Israel boosts plans for Jerusalem housing

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (AP) — The Israeli authorities Friday disclosed plans to accelerate housing construction in the city by building some 40,000 new apartments in its Jewish areas and Arab sector.

The Jerusalem-based Kol-Hair newspaper said the plan appears to enjoy the backing of hardline Housing Minister Ariel Sharon, who is seeking to ease a housing crunch caused by the wave of Soviet Jewish immigrants.

Shmariyah Cohen, a housing ministry official responsible for Jerusalem construction, said the municipal plan called for two new Jewish neighbourhoods in the Arab east Jerusalem.

Cohen said one is planned near the Arab village of Shuafat with a population near 10,000 and the other near the Arab neighbourhood of Zur Baher, home to 6,500 people.

But Cohen said the city's plans were still far from approval. "We, of course, praise all the plans, but we need to check out how feasible they are. Some still are only theory. If they are feasible, we will help," he said.

"We are already building 4,800 units in Na'ave Yaakov, Talpote, Gilo, Ramot and Pisgat Zeev, Malcha and Masuwa Hill. Of them, 2,000 are inside the green line, in Malcha and Masuwa Hill. We have plans for 4,500 more next year," Cohen added.

U.S. President George Bush has criticised Israeli building in the occupied territories and Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev has warned he would cut off of emigration if Soviet Jewish immigrants settled there.

City spokeswoman Bonnie Boxer said the municipality does not accept the view equating Arab Jerusalem with the occupied Gaza Strip and West Bank.

Boxer said the city's 40,000-unit proposal included Arab neighbourhoods as well as Jewish but that construction in Arab areas needed government approval. Government approval of a previous apartment building scheme for Arab neighbourhoods has been delayed since 1982.

"The 40,000 number showed Sharon the available housing stock in Jerusalem, the number of houses that can be built," Boxer said. "This is Jerusalem's answer to the crisis."

## Mecca tunnel stampede survivors recount nightmare

BAHRAIN (Agencies) — Injured Bahrainis returning from the Haj described Friday how their pilgrimage turned into a nightmare as they watched wives and friends trampled to death in a tunnel stampede near Mecca. Pilgrims Mustafa Al Sayed and Abdul Hussain Jassim Ahmad said they were trapped in the Al Muissem Tunnel leading to the holy sites in Saudi Arabia for several hours Monday as people climbed over each other in a frantic bid to escape.

"I saw people being trampled to death. I was up to my chest in bodies," Ahmad, 29, told reporters from a stretcher in hospital.

"You couldn't stand, you couldn't walk, you couldn't jump. You could only fall down gradually until people killed you," he said.

Sayed, 34, who works for Grindlay's Bank in Bahrain, said:

"Sayed said he did not know whether his wife Fatima, who was with him in the tunnel, was dead or alive.

"My wife was beneath me and I was trying to help her but in the end she was unconscious with blood streaming from her nose. I don't want to think about her fate," he said.

"People were pushing in all directions but if you were lucky and if no-one stood on your head, you could breathe.

"I thought we were finished. I told my wife this is the last day for you and me, we should say our prayers," said Sayed, who has leg injuries and breathing problems. Saudi Arabia said the 10-metre wide pedestrian tunnel leading to the site where pilgrims perform Jamarat (stoning the devil) — the final Haj ritual — was packed with 50,000 people when disaster struck.

## Fahd thanks Jordan for message of condolences

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Majesty King Hussein has received a message of thanks from King Fahd of Saudi Arabia in reply to a cable of condolences he sent to the Saudi monarch over the death of over 1,400 pilgrims in a stampede inside a pedestrian tunnel near the Holy City of Mecca during last week's pilgrimage.

Two Jordanians, a woman from Mafray and a man from Allan near Salt, were among those killed and four others were slightly injured, reports from Saudi Arabia said. The two deceased were identified as Hilala Murad Saleem (whose age was not immediately available) and Miss Ali Fayyad Al Zou'bi, 34, who used to work as a mechanic at the University of Jordan. The body of Zou'bi was buried in Mecca, family members told the Jordan Times.

The four injured were identified as Hussein Kamel, Mohammad Zareq, Mahmoud Farooq and Nijma Al Hassan. They are recovering in hospital, reports said.

It reported 1,426 pilgrims died in the accident, the worst in the modern history of the Haj. More than two-thirds of those killed came from Indonesia and Turkey.

Saudi Interior Minister Prince Nayef Ben Abdul Aziz speaking on national television Tuesday night, said pilgrims had panicked when several people were knocked down at the tunnel entrance.

"This led to pilgrims within the tunnel retreating and colliding with other groups of pilgrims. This regrettable incident led to a number of fatalities," he said.

Sayed and Ahmad — among six injured Bahrainis flown home Friday — said the congestion was aggravated by a barricade at the exit of the 600-metre long tunnel. "We were on our way to throw the stones — we were close to the finish — but when we got to the exit it was blocked with a fence," Ahmad said.

An Australian, whose trip to the pilgrimage was arranged by Malaysia, was also killed, the official Bernama news agency said. Twenty-five Pakistani pilgrims were killed in the stampede, the official Associated Press of Pakistan said Friday.

In the Bangladesh capital, Dhaka, the official BSS news agency said seven Bangladeshis, including a woman, were killed in the disaster.

## Serbia cracks down on Kosovo

PRISTINA, Yugoslavia (R) — Yugoslavia's biggest republic Serbia, cracked down on opposition and the media in Kosovo Friday, a day after suspending the predominantly ethnic Albanian province's parliament and government.

Helmeted police armed with semi-automatic rifles stood guard outside the buildings of the Albanian-language television, radio and newspaper in simmering heat in the Kosovo capital Pristina.

Ethnic Albanian opposition leaders appealed for calm in an effort to avoid a repeat to riots against Serbian rule in which at least 50 people, mostly Albanians, have been killed over the past 18 months.

Kosovo has for decades been a

focus of tension between its 1.7 million ethnic Albanians and 200,000 Serbs. Serbia blames the trouble on separatists it says want to annex Kosovo to neighbouring Albania. Ethnic Albanian opposition leaders say they want their own republic within Yugoslavia.

"We would like to appeal to stay calm but we have no way of doing it," Buxhovi said. "All institutions have been suspended and, as you can see, there is no democracy here. This cannot go on for long."

The Serbian-language Jedinstvo newspaper said separatists had called on the radio for an uprising in the town of Djakovica Thursday but the broadcast was quickly interrupted.

## Albanians flood embassies in Tirana amid power struggle

PARIS (R) — About 2,000 Albanians fleeing from their country's Stalinist regime have taken refuge in foreign embassies in Tirana and more flooded in Friday as security was relaxed around the diplomatic enclave.

Albania's policy-making Communist Party Central Committee was due to meet in Tirana later Friday and may make changes in the party leadership, Albania's Ambassador to Italy Dashnor Dervishi told Reuters in Rome.

He gave no details but diplomats said they believed a power struggle was being waged between hardliners and more reformist leadership elements in Eastern Europe's last Stalinist state.

A French Foreign Ministry spokesman said Paris and Tirana were holding official talks to try and find a solution as Albanians continued to pour into the embassies.

"The West German embassy looks like a railway station. They keep on arriving," one diplomatic source in Paris said.

Diplomatic sources said about 1,500 Albanians had taken refuge in the West German embassy, 230 in France's mission and 200 in that of Italy. The Czechoslovak

and Polish embassies were sheltering about 50 each and there were 12 in Hungary's embassy.

A senior East European diplomat told Reuters in East Berlin by telephone from Tirana that people were still streaming into embassies and were not being stopped by police.

"Everyone who wants to climb over the wall or fence can do so. No one has been hindered since yesterday afternoon," he said.

"People are just climbing in and out the whole time. It is very difficult to put a figure on them all or register them."

The diplomat said the heads of the 18 missions in the capital had met Thursday night to discuss the problem but were pessimistic about a quick solution. "We agreed it has become more difficult, not easier, to find a solution because there are so many people," he said.

An Italian Foreign Ministry spokesman, quoting Rome's ambassador in Tirana, said police were no longer sealing off the city's diplomatic district.

"They're even giving directions to people on how to get to the embassies."

He said the West German, French and Italian ambassadors were to deliver a European Community (EC) statement calling for the safe passage of the refugees out of the country to Tirana Foreign Minister Reis Malile later Friday.

The ambassadors would also ask again for permission to fly medical aid to Tirana after two West German requests to do so earlier this week were turned down.

French television showed film of dozens of Albanians outside Bonn's embassy in Tirana and of other people climbing the wall of an unidentified foreign mission.

The scenes were reminiscent of last year when thousands of East Germans trying to flee to the West took refuge in West German missions in Prague, East Berlin and Budapest.

Albania's ambassador to Italy said Thursday Tirana would issue passports and exit visas to all refugees in foreign embassies who had committed no crimes.

But the official Albanian news agency ATA, monitored in Vienna, maintained its opposition to those seeking refuge, accusing them of being vagabonds and hoodlums.



## Israeli jets raid PFLP-GC camps

RASHAYA, Lebanon (AP) — Israeli warplanes attacked Palestinian camps in eastern and northern Lebanon Friday, wounding at least eight combatants, police said.

A police spokesman said four fighter-bombers struck the southern edge of the village of Sultan Yacoub in the eastern Bekaa Valley. Then, they flew north for an attack on a position just outside the Palestinian refugee camp of Nahr Al Bared.

The targets of both raids were bases of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command (PFLP-GC).

The spokesman, who cannot be named in line with regulations, said three guerrillas were wounded in Sultan Yacoub and five in Tal Hayat.

The base in Sultan Yacoub houses an ammunition depot, a training camp and communications centre. Naval forces of the PFLP-GC are based in Tal Hayat.

He said the raiding jets scored "direct hits" on the bases, inflicting severe damage. The ammunition depot at Sultan Yacoub was set ablaze, and was still burning several hours later.

The jets also dropped three delayed-action bombs on the Sultan Yacoub base, the last of which exploded more than three hours after the 7:30 a.m. (0430 GMT) attack, he added.

He said no one was hurt in the later blasts, but that three guerrillas "were wounded by the first rockets fired by the planes."

"One of them is in a critical condition," the spokesman said

without elaborating. "Another guerrilla lost a leg... and the third has shrapnel wounds all over his body," he said.

PFLP-GC fighters opened up with twin-barrelled anti-aircraft guns, as the jets zoomed low to strike the base. But they missed their targets, the police spokesman said.

The guerrillas, armed with Soviet-designed AK-47 assault rifles, sealed off the southern edge of Sultan Yacoub, preventing reporters and photographers from approaching the base.

In Israel, the military command confirmed both attacks. Sultan Yacoub is about 40 kilometres north of the Israeli border. Nahr Al Bared is more than 160 kilometres north of the border.

An Israeli army spokesman said PFLP-GC of Ahmed Jibril used the two bases to launch attacks on Israel.

The PFLP-GC was blamed for the Nov. 27, 1987, hang-glider attack on a northern Israeli army base. Six Israeli soldiers were killed and eight others wounded. Recent foreign reports have said Jibril's group has been purchasing more hang gliders.

On April 19, Israeli jets hit PFLP-GC bases near Damour, south of Beirut, in two air raids.

A day later, they struck bases of the Hizbollah in the Bekaa, in the last raid before Friday's. Six people were killed in the attack on Hizbollah.

By police count, 16 people were killed and 31 wounded in 12 previous Israeli air attacks since Jan. 19.

## Benjedid promises elections

ALGIERS (R) — Algerian President Chadli Benjedid, whose party lost local elections last month, said Thursday parliamentary polls demanded by the victorious Islamic movement would take place but he set no date.

"Municipal and provincial elections (held June 12) do not have the same political weight and are not as decisive for the future of the Algerian people as elections for the national assembly," Benjedid told an Independence Day banquet.

He fixed no date for the parliamentary elections but said: "This operation will be held within a reasonable period accepted by everyone and in an organised manner."

The main advocate of early elections is the Islamic Salvation Front (FIS), which won 53 per cent of the vote in the June 12 elections against 28 per cent for the ruling National Liberation Front (FLN).

Hocine Ait Ahmed, leader of the Socialist Forces Front, and Ahmed Ben Bella, the exiled

former president who heads the Movement for Democracy in Algeria, have also asked the government to dissolve the FLN-dominated parliament and replace it with a constituent assembly.

Political sources say the FIS would probably win another landslide if parliamentary elections were held soon.

Prime Minister Mouloud Hamrouche has said the present parliament should stay to pass reform measures.



Chadli Benjedid

## Iran rebels unhappy over U.N. report

UNITED NATIONS (R) — Iranian resistance have asked the United Nations to withdraw a moderately critical human rights report on Iran, saying its mildness had encouraged Tehran to assassinate opposition leader Kazem Rajavi in Switzerland last April.

Dr. Saleh Rajavi and Michelle Rajavi, brother and widow, of the slain leader, made their complaints to assistant U.N. Secretary-General James Jonah.

Their meeting followed months of criticism of a February U.N. report which did not include any proof of opposition accusations that Iran was executing political dissidents.

The two said they demanded the United Nations not send the author of the report, Salvadoran lawyer Reynaldo Galindo Pohl, back to Iran to replace him with another representative who would be accompanied by a resistance leader.

Iran has invited Galindo Pohl for a second visit to follow up his report.

"Galindo Pohl's report and the assassination are two sides of one coin," Saleh Rajavi told reporters after he saw Jonah, adding that Tehran stepped up assassination attempts against Iranian exiles around the world shortly after the report was released.

"The report has been an encouragement... and a green light to escalate terrorist activities abroad," he said.

Jonah, head of research and collection of information, described the meeting as "private" and would not comment on its contents.

Kazem Rajavi, the Geneva representative of Iran's main exile opposition group, the Mujahideen-e-Khalq, was gunned down in the Swiss town of Coppet on Lake Geneva April 24.

## U.N. chief presses push for direct talks on Sahara

GENEVA (R) — United Nations Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar has said he is determined to host the first-ever direct talks between Morocco and Polisario guerrillas on a peace plan for the Western Sahara.

"If Morocco does not accept 1 will insist, I am stubborn," he told reporters after meeting separately with the two sides late Thursday. Morocco has always refused direct talks but has attended several rounds of "proximity talks" under the U.N. chief's auspices.

The head of the Moroccan delegation, senior Foreign Ministry official Ali Skalli, told reporters earlier a three-way meeting was not on the cards but he did not rule it out entirely.

Asked if he was awaiting instructions from his government, Skalli said, "not necessarily, but

we have to think about it."

The Moroccan Foreign Ministry said Wednesday its delegation would not meet the guerrillas, who are fighting for independence for the Western Sahara.

Spain ceded the phosphate-rich territory to Morocco and Mauritania under a November 1975 accord. Mauritania later renounced its claim and Morocco annexed the region.

Perez de Cuellar has outlined a peace plan which includes a ceasefire followed by a U.N.-supervised referendum, in which an estimated 74,000 people would be asked to choose between integration with Morocco or independence.

Both sides have accepted the terms but disagree on the number of troops Morocco should leave in the territory.

## Afghan merchants profit from war by smuggling

By John Pomfret  
The Associated Press

KABUL — Eleven years ago Sarajuddin Aryobi was a small-time merchant, struggling at his family's livestock business. Then the Soviet Union sent 115,000 troops to Afghanistan and Aryobi struck it rich — through smuggling.

In 1975 Muhammad Fariq's transport business was barely making ends meet. After 11 years of civil war between Kabul's Soviet-backed government and the Muslim guerrillas, Fariq now owns 250 trucks. To celebrate and display his success, he recently yanked out one of his front teeth and replaced it with a gold one.

The smuggling that has flourished amid the war and political chaos is filling more than the months of Afghanistan's businessmen with gold. The strife has created a smuggler's paradise for merchants and government officials alike.

The flood of more than 5 million Afghan refugees into Pakistan, Iran, Dubai, Western Europe and the United States has caused great misery. But from it has blossomed a global network of import-export businessmen — with trucks, currency dealers, buyers and sellers scattered around the world. Add Afghanistan's recent discarding of Marxist theory and money-making has become even easier.

Kabul's streets are lined with car repair shops which switch steering wheels from the left to the right, so the vehicles will sell in Pakistan and India. Towers of new truck tyres awaiting re-export stand in the alleys of the old city's bazaar.

"Our business climate is better than paradise," former Finance Minister H.H. Tarzi said in an

interview, "I myself would like to be an Afghan businessman."

Before the war, Afghanistan was dirt poor. It had one of the lowest per capita gross national products in the world, \$115. Now with conflict and the failed Communist experiment, the country is even poorer. It has no heavy industry. Its natural gas wells have been capped for more than a year. The only items it exports are traditional — carpets, dried fruit and karakul, the curly-fleeced skin of newborn lambs.

With no industrial base, the name of the game in Afghanistan is re-export — which usually means smuggling to Pakistan, Iran and India.

Aryobi's company, Saraj Trading Co., which operates out of a mud-brick courtyard off a Kabul alley, estimates that \$1 billion worth of goods are smuggled to Pakistan, India and Iran each year.

During the 1980s, re-export to the Soviet Union hovered at about \$400 million annually, said Aryobi, who first got into the import-export business by selling Japanese TVs to Soviet troops. But it dropped to \$50 million when the Soviets departed in February 1989.

Smuggling is successful for Afghans

Profits from these deals don't stay long in Afghanistan. Aryobi banks with Deutschebank in Frankfurt, Fariq, his trucker, has accounts with Chase Manhattan in New York.

Smuggling is successful for Afghan businessmen because the economies of Pakistan, Iran and India remain generally closed to the outside world.

Ever since Pakistan and India won their independence from

Britain in 1947, they have tried to protect local industry by imposing huge tariffs on imported goods. Customs duties for tyres are 150 per cent. Duties for TVs can be 200 per cent. Iran's duties are also high.

The problem is that some countries, like Japan, make things better and others, like China, make them cheaper.

Enter the smuggling Afghans. Afghanistan has always been a huge marketplace. Centuries before the birth of Christ, traders crisscrossed its mountains en route to the Middle East and Asia. Silk routes to China passed through the land, and Chinese Curios still surface in the dusty junk shops on Kabul's chicken street.

Before the most recent war began in 1979, an estimated 50 per cent of Afghanistan's imports were re-exported. Now, with the collapse of the economy, the Afghan Chamber of Commerce says about 95 per cent of all imports are shipped elsewhere.

Business centers around the ageing warehouses beside the muddy Kabul River. Trucks heavy with goods leave dusty alleyways and honk over potholed streets. Little boys prod tyres with pressure gauges. Drivers sporting full black beards and wildly coloured turbans check their AK-47s, firing rounds into the air.

A year after the Soviet Union began its military occupation, Aryobi abandoned his livestock business and moved into import-export. A chance meeting with a Japanese businessman brought him his first shipment of Sony television sets.

Since 1980, Aryobi says about 500,000 TVs have moved out of his riverside warehouses to neighboring Pakistan, with some going on to India. He also re-



One of the main beneficiaries of the post-Soviet intervention period in Kabul are the merchants who are thriving on smuggling (file photo)

exports tires, about 100,000 pairs a year — mostly Indian tires to Pakistan and Japanese tires to India.

If Aryobi, 35, keeps a low profile, 43-year-old Fariq flaunts his wealth, leaving his shirt unbuttoned to show his barrel chest draped in golden chains, while his fingers sport rings of lapis lazuli.

Last year when Fariq replaced a tooth with gold, he didn't use a painkiller. "I wanted to feel my wealth," he said, flashing his newly metallic smile.

Aryobi's profits became a political liability in 1983. The then-hardline Communist government of Bahrak Karmal imprisoned him for "price gouging." He spent almost three years in solitary confinement.

Change of attitude

The government's attitude toward business began to change after 1986 when Najibullah became president.

Under a policy called national reconciliation, Najibullah returned to the traditional Afghan way of solving problems. Mer-

chants, tribes and local militias were given autonomy as long as they pledged loyalty to the government.

The Afghan Central Bank recognised the legality of the bustling currency market in Kabul's old city. State monopolies on sugar and food transport ended. Some state-run firms were privatised.

But the biggest boom came when the state-run Afghan Cart Company began to encourage smuggling by selling merchants licenses to import goods, including televisions and other electronic items.

"We needed the money," explained Tarzi, the former finance minister. Now more than 15 per cent of the government's revenues come from sales of such licenses.

A recent Aryobi deal illustrates the intricacies of Afghan re-export.

In early February, a Pakistani trader wanted to smuggle Indian tires from Afghanistan into Pakistan. He went to Peshawar, Pakistan, and deposited 50 per cent of the purchase cost with a currency

dealer, a refugee from Afghanistan. The currency dealer sent a telex to his uncle in Kabul's currency market, authorising him to pay Aryobi the downpayment for the tires. Aryobi, who doesn't like to keep his earnings in Kabul, then transferred a portion to his bank in West Germany through Afghan money dealers in Dubai.

Aryobi contacted Fariq and within a week, drivers were hauling Indian tires east to Pakistan.

On the way, the trucks passed through hostile territory, controlled by Afghan rebels. Truckers brought extra money to pay off the guerrillas, who operated ad hoc "toll booths" along the way.

Arriving at the border at night, the tires were smuggled into a warehouse. The next morning a string of small pickup trucks moved the goods to Pakistan's biggest city, Karachi, where they were sold. The Pakistani trader then paid the balance in Peshawar.

"We always work like this," Aryobi said, fingering copies of the telex traffic. "It's pure trust. That's the Muslim way."

## Arens wants fewer troops in W. Bank

DEIR AL-BALAH, occupied Gaza Strip (Agencies) — Israeli Defence Minister Moshe Arens has said he would cut troops in the occupied territories if violence eased in the 30-month-old Palestinian uprising.

Touring the Israeli-occupied Gaza Strip where the uprising began in December 1987, Arens said:

"A reduction of the presence of the armed forces in the areas is an objective that we have, and is contingent on the fact that the level of violence is decreased."

"If we see that as the army presence is reduced, the level of violence reduces as well, then we will continue with the policy," said Arens, named defence minister last month in the most right-wing cabinet in Israel's history.

The Israeli human rights group B'tselem said Thursday June marked the first month since the uprising began in which Israeli troops had killed no Palestinians in the Gaza Strip.

Arens, under heavy army guard, met the Israeli-appointed mayor of Deir Al Balah town and visited Palestinian fishermen in a nearby port.

He told reporters he was meeting Palestinians almost daily to form a basis for peace talks.

"We're here in the area talking to people in the expectation that we can identify common objectives and bring tranquility to the area... so that we can go on with our dialogue," Arens said.

He said he was testing different policies to deal with the uprising, citing the release of 416 Palestinian political prisoners for the Eid Al Adha festival.

Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir's new hardline government is pressing on with its plan for Palestinian elections to choose representatives to negotiate limited self-rule in the occupied territories.

The number of Palestinians killed by Israelis in the uprising rose to 661 with the death in Cairo of a 17-year-old girl from the Gaza Strip who was wounded by Israeli troops a year ago.

The family of Wafa Hamis Eliahi told Reuters she had died as a result of being shot in the head in June last year. The family sent her to Egypt for medical treatment.

State Department spokeswoman Margaret Tutwiler said the United States welcomed the weekend release by Israel of some 400 Palestinian detainees in conjunction with Eid Al Adha.

"My understanding is that the release of prisoners on the occasion of these holidays in the Middle East is a traditional practice among most of the states of the region, including Israel," the spokeswoman said. "We welcome this time-honoured tradition and this release."

Tutwiler said she was not aware of any connection between the Israeli release of Palestinian prisoners and efforts to bring about the release of Americans held hostage in Lebanon.

The spokeswoman said administration officials have not yet completed their analysis of a lengthy letter sent by Israeli Prime Minister Shamir to President Bush late last week. Nor was she able to say when the president would respond to Shamir.

"There's no timeframe or deadline on that," she said.

"I don't know what form the next step will take," Tutwiler said, "but I know that the U.S. government will, in some shape, fashion or form, be responding to the prime minister's letter that we received at the end of last week."

## Cranston says Iranians, Saudis aid Kashmir rebels

NEW DELHI (AP) — Iran and Saudi Arabia are providing military and financial support to militants fighting for independence from India in disputed Kashmir, a prominent U.S. senator said Friday.

Sen. Alan Cranston, a senior member of the Foreign Relations Committee, indicated that Iranian and Saudi help to the separatists was maintaining the flow of arms and trained fighters across the Pakistan-Indian frontier.

"My impression is that Pakistan has greatly reduced, and perhaps ended, its assistance to those wanting to cross the border," Cranston told reporters. "But I believe there are others engaged in this process."

He said he understood that Iran and perhaps some Afghans were training some Kashmiri insurgents and that Saudi Arabia was giving financial aid to help the separatists counter an Indian crackdown.

India has publicly accused only Pakistan of aiding the rebellion, but some officials have spoken privately of other, unnamed foreign influences.

Pakistan and India, which both claim the entire Kashmir region now divided between them, appeared on the verge of war earlier this year. Two of their three previous wars since they became independent from Britain in 1947 began over Kashmir.

More than 650 people have died since the new flare-up

started in January. Jammu-Kashmir is the only one of the 25 states in Hindu-dominated India with a Muslim majority, although the nation is officially secular.

Cranston said he has been assured that Amnesty International, the London-based human rights group, will be allowed to investigate allegations of abuses by Indian troops in Kashmir.

Until now India has resisted any outside inspection as an infringement of its sovereignty. The government still appears divided on how much freedom Amnesty officials would have.

Opposition leader Rajiv Gandhi, a former prime minister, said earlier this week he would participate in a blockade to prevent Amnesty officials from reaching the area.

Cranston, who visited Kashmiri refugee camps during a three-day trip to Pakistan, said Indian troops were clearly guilty of human rights violations during the seven-month rebellion.

Although the risk of an India-Pakistan war over Kashmir has receded recently, he said, any conflict carries the risk of a nuclear faceoff.

"My impression is that neither side possesses a nuclear bomb, but both have the capability to produce a small number of nuclear weapons in a number of weeks if it wants to," he said. "If war goes on for some time, nations are likely to deploy whatever weapons they have to win."

## JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE AND CALENDAR

JORDAN TELEVISION	
Tel: 773111-19	
PROGRAMME ONE	
15:30	Korona
15:45	Programme review
15:55	Children programme
17:30	Educational programme
18:00	News Summary
18:15	Local programme
18:30	Programme review
18:45	News in Arabic
20:30	Arabic varieties
21:00	World Cup: Italy vs. England
22:00	News in Arabic
23:15	Arabic play
PROGRAMME TWO	
17:45	Le Monde est a vous
18:15	News in French
18:30	Escapade
18:45	News in Hebrew
19:30	News in Arabic
20:30	Joint Account
21:00	Encounter
21:30	Classical Music
22:00	News in English
22:30	Varities
22:45	Allo... Allo...
PRAYER TIMES	
6:57	Fajr
12:31	(Sunrise) Dhuhr
12:40	Dhuhr
16:21	'Asr
19:59	Maghreb
21:24	Isha

CHURCHES	
St. Mary of Nazareth Church Swifflah, Tel. 510740	
Assembly of God Church, Tel. 632785	
St. Joseph Church Tel. 624590	
Church of the Annunciation Tel. 637440	
De la Salle Church Tel. 661757	
Terrence Church Tel. 623666	
Church of the Annunciation Tel. 623541	
Anglican Church Tel. 625383, Tel. 628543	
Armenian Catholic Church Tel. 771331	
Armenian Orthodox Church Tel. 772561	
St. Ephraim Church Tel. 771751	
Armenian International Church Tel. 685326	
Evangelical Lutheran Church Tel. 811295	
The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints Tel. 815817, 654932	
WEATHER	
Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology	
Normal summer weather will prevail and winds will be northwesterly moderate to fresh, causing dust at times. In Aqaba, it will be dusty with northerly train wind and wavy sea.	

HOSPITALS	
AMMAN: Hussein Medical Centre ..... 81381/32	
Khayal Maternity, J. Amn. .... 64281/6	
Abdullah Maternity, J. Amn. .... 64241/2	
Jabal Amman Maternity ..... 64264/0	
Malhas, J. Amman ..... 66417/4	
Shamsi Hospital ..... 669131	
University Hospital ..... 84594/5	
Al-Munaser Hospital ..... 66722/9	
The Islamic, Abdali ..... 66612/7	
Al-Ahli, Abdali ..... 66416/6	
Islamic, Al-Mahajreen ..... 77101/3	
Al-Badr, J. Ashrafieh ..... 77811/26	
Army, Marja ..... 89161/15	
Queen Alia Hospital ..... 60224/50	
AQABA: Amal Hospital ..... 674155	
Zaqra Govt. Hospital ..... (09)983323	
Zaqra National Hospital ..... (09)991071	
Ibn Sina Hospital ..... (09)980732	
Princess Basma Hospital ..... (02)275555	
Greek Catholic Hospital (02)272775	
Ibn Al Nafies Hospital ..... (02)247100	
AQABA: Princess Haya Hospital ..... (03)314111	
FOR THE TRAVELLER	
QUEEN ALIA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT	

18:35	Kuwait (add.) (KU)	21:00	Algeria (add.) (AF)
21:00	Algeria (add.) (AF)	21:40	Damascus, Paris (AF)
21:40	Paris, Damascus (AF)		
DEPARTURES			
Royal Jordanian (RJ) Flights (Terminal 1)			
06:00	Aqaba (RJ)		
11:40	Tripoli (RJ)		
12:00	Vienna, Frankfurt (RJ)		
12:05	Kuwait (add.) (RJ)		
12:15	Amsterdam, New York (RJ)		
12:45	Rome, Madrid (RJ)		
13:00	London (RJ)		
13:15	Paris (RJ)		
13:45	Geneva, Brussels (RJ)		
14:00	Baghdad (RJ)		
14:05	Kuwait (RJ)		
14:15	Karachi, Dubai (RJ)		
14:30	Bahrain (RJ)		
14:35	Abu Dhabi, Bahrain (RJ)		
14:45	Jeddah (RJ)		
15:00	Cairo (RJ)		
15:10	Montreal, New York (RJ)		
15:40	Kuwait (add.) (RJ)		
16:00	Baghdad (RJ)		
16:10	London (RJ)		
16:15	Frankfurt (RJ)		
16:40	Tripoli (RJ)		
Other Flights (Terminal 2)			
09:35	Baghdad (IA)		
13:20	Cairo (MS)		
13:25	Riyadh (SU)		
14:30	Cairo (MS)		
14:35	Abu Dhabi, Bahrain (AF)		
14:55	Rome (AZ)		
15:25	Kuwait (KU)		
15:45	Kuwait (add.) (KU)		
MARKET PRICES			
Upper/lower price in Sds per kg.			
Apple	200 / 600		
Apricot	350 / 500		
Banana	300 / 450		
Beetroot (Miknagar)	450 / 400		
Beetroot	450 / 250		
Cabbage	120 / 30		
Carrot	200 / 150		
Cauliflower	160 / 120		
Corn	100 / 100		
Cucumber (large)	120 / 80		
Cucumber (small)	250 / 180		
Dates	400 / 300		
Eggplant	220 / 180		
Garlic	1000 / 900		
Grapes	300 / 250		
Leaves	500 / 400		
Malwa	50 / 60		
Marrow (large)	150 / 100		
Marrow (small)	150 / 100		
Onion (dry)	180 / 140		
Orange	350 / 300		
Peas	600 / 500		
Pepper (hot)	250 / 220		
Pepper (sweet)	350 / 280		
Potato	250 / 200		
Sage	350 / 300		
Sweet melon	200 / 150		
Tomatoes	200 / 150		
Watermelon	300 / 200		



July 7, 1990  
Jordan Times  
Page 3



His Majesty King Hussein meets with citizens after Eid Al Adha prayers and (photo in middle) receives congratulations from Parliament speakers and ministers. Her Majesty Queen Noor gives Eid Al Adha gifts to children (Petra photos)

## Back to work after week-long Eid Al Adha holiday

AMMAN (J.T.) — Government departments and public institutions Saturday return to normal following a break of six days during which Jordanians celebrated Eid Al Adha (feast of sacrifice) culminating this year's pilgrimage to Mecca.

The feast was celebrated at mosques around the country on Monday, with the main celebration held at King Abdullah the

martyr's mosque in Amman, attended by His Majesty King Hussein, ministers and other dignitaries.

The mosque preacher delivered a sermon calling on the Arabs and Muslims to unite in the face of the great danger that Jewish immigration poses to Jordan and Palestine.

The preacher, who is also the Kingdom's mufti, Sheikh Izzeddin Al Tamimi, reminded worshippers of the Palestinian people and their sacrifices in the struggle to defend the holy places and liberate the occupied territories.

Following the prayers the King met with well-wishers and later prayed at the tombs of the late Kings Abdullah and Talal.

King Hussein also received at the Raghadan Palace senior government officials and ministers who offered their good wishes on Eid Al Adha.

King Hussein exchanged cables of good wishes with heads of Arab, Islamic and friendly nations.

On Eid Al Adha, last Monday, Her Majesty Queen Noor made a visit to Al Bashir Hospital in Amman where she distributed gifts to the children patients. Later the Queen visited Al Hussein social institution and inspected its services to orphaned, sick and homeless children.

The Queen was briefed by Lina Shabin on the programmes and activities carried out by the institution which is run by the

Ministry of Social Development. The institution, which was established in 1953, now caters for the needs of 125 children with ages ranging from one day to 10 years and education, health and social services and accommodation are being provided free of charge.

"The institution has lately adopted a programme by which selected numbers of children are

being cared for under the supervision of a foster mother and lead a family-like life to help them adapt to normal social life," Shabin said.

She urged various organisations to extend in-kind and financial assistance to the programme to enable the institution carry out its humanitarian mission. The Queen distributed clothes

and gifts to the children on the occasion of Eid Al Adha.

On the occasion of Eid Al Adha, His Majesty King Hussein received congratulatory cables from Mali President Moussa Traore, from His Highness Prince Fahd Ben Sultan Ibn Abdul Aziz of Tabouk and from His Highness Prince Abdul Majid Ben Abdul Aziz of Al Medina.

## Energy and water resources could create Arab-Israeli confrontations — Crown Prince

LONDON (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan has expressed fear that coming decade will witness Arab-Israeli confrontations over energy and water resources which, he said, have the causes for previous confrontations.

The countries of the Middle East region have always been influenced by external forces and policies and the Soviet Jewish immigration to Palestine is one of them because it is creating tension in view of the rise in water consumption by the immigrants expected over the coming few years, Prince Hassan said in a statement broadcast by the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC), Arabic service, Thursday evening.

"Back in 1985, Jordan issued a call for a regional conference to discuss the question of water sharing and distribution and in the subsequent years more and more discussions have tackled this important question," the Prince said.

The Prince expressed hope that differences between Turkey on the one hand and Syria and Iraq on the other over the waters of the Euphrates River will be soon solved in the interests of all parties.

"Water and economic issues, in the final analysis, are linked to political solutions which should provide for basic human rights and the right to decent life which, of course, entails the right to water resources for agriculture and other purposes," the Prince added.

In his statement to the BBC's "Around the Arab World" programme Prince Hassan talked in detail about the economic restructuring programme going on in Jordan to revive the national economy. "I believe that national efforts in this direction have started to yield fruit and this is manifested in the increase in Jordan's exports, the expansion of markets for Jordanian products and a growth in the level of investments in the Kingdom," the Prince said.

"The door is now open for investment in various sectors, especially in chemical fertilisers and in the pharmaceutical industry, whose products are now sold in Europe and the United States and the East European countries," Prince Hassan continued. "The national economy is also being bolstered with the arrival of Arab financial aid as pledged by

the Baghdad Arab summit which recognised Jordan's heavy responsibilities in ensuring pan-Arab security," Prince Hassan said.

The Crown Prince noted that many of the Arab countries' investments were now being channelled to Eastern Europe where, he said, guarantees on such investments are poor and shaky and not yet stabilised. He said that rich Arab states can instead invest in an Arab World that has 200 million people and vast potentials that can ensure stability and integration and retain the Arab and Islamic identity.

"The per capita income in the Arab World does not exceed a few hundred dollars annually, compared with that of Europe which rises to \$16,000," the Prince said.

This, he said, can be redressed through investments in Arab countries, like Jordan, and through close cooperation with the European Community nations.

"Jordan is confronted by the adverse effects of the population issues, the Jewish immigration and the return of citizens from the Gulf countries while it is struggling to overcome the prob-

lems of soaring prices, unemployment and inflation," Prince Hassan pointed out.

To help achieve stability and at the same time pursue efforts to implement the economic restructuring programme agreed on with the International Monetary Fund (IMF), Prince Hassan said, Jordan has embarked on the creation of specialised institutions that can ensure high level training in industry, following in the footsteps of other countries with successful experiments in this field.

"Jordan also hopes to copy the example of the nations in South East Asia which have set up a special fund to finance the cost of emigrating national manpower," he said. "Jordan has been calling for the creation of a 'manpower migration fund' since the mid seventies to offer Jordan compensation for its trained manpower imported by other rich nations in the region," he added.

Prince Hassan expressed hope that the next Arab summit, which is to be held in Cairo, will tackle this problem and help bring about a form of integration in manpower matters between the countries which export workers and those which employ them for their own development.



## Jordan remembers King Talal on 19th anniversary of his death

AMMAN (J.T.) — Jordan today marks the 19th anniversary of the death of King Talal Ben Abdullah, father of His Majesty King Hussein and the eldest son of the late King Abdullah, founder of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.

King Talal was installed king of the Hashemite Kingdom of

Jordan on Sept. 6, 1951 and worked to achieve the objectives of the Great Arab Revolt. He started his reign by introducing reforms to the national constitution in a bid to develop the political life in Jordan. Illness prevented him from pursuing his goal. He handed the standard to King Hussein on Aug. 11, 1952. King Talal was born in Mecca

in 1909 and received military training at Sandhurst College in Britain. He was the first Jordanian army officer to graduate from that college in 1939.

King Talal took part in the Arab-Israeli war of 1948 when he fought alongside the Jordanian Armed Forces in defence of the Arab land and Palestine.

## WHAT'S GOING ON

The following listings are compiled from monthly bulletins and the daily Arabic press. Readers are advised to verify the listed time and place with the concerned institutions.

### EXHIBITIONS

- ★ Open studio and workshop for artist Samia Zara displaying paintings, sculptures and hand-printed fabrics. Location: off 2nd Circle, opposite Rosenthal (9:30-1:30 and 3:30-6:30).
- ★ Exhibition entitled "Salute: the French city of art" at the French Cultural Centre.

## NATO buries hatchet

(Continued from page 1)

"I think that from the point of view of President Gorbachev, it gives a great deal of reassurance," Canadian Prime Minister Brian Mulroney told reporters.

NATO Secretary General Manfred Woerner said he would make an unprecedented visit to Moscow on July 14 to deliver that summit message personally to Gorbachev.

"Now, Europe has entered a new, more promising era. Central and Eastern Europe is liberating itself. The Soviet Union has embarked on the long journey toward a free society... as a consequence, this alliance must and will adapt," the communiqué said.

Specially, the leaders pledged: — To include a commitment on the size of a united Germany's armed forces in an agreement on conventional forces in Europe; — To adopt a new strategy making nuclear forces weapons of last resort;

— To modify the doctrine of "flexible response" to reflect a reduced dependence on nuclear weapons;

— To eliminate all nuclear artillery shells from Europe if the Soviet Union does the same; — To change NATO's defence policy of "forward defence" and move to smaller, more mobile

multi-national units;

— To make a joint declaration with Warsaw Pact members reaffirming an intention to refrain from the threat or use of force;

— To invite Gorbachev and other Warsaw Pact leaders to address a meeting at NATO headquarters in Brussels; and

— To propose new institutions for the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE), including a secretariat, a body to monitor elections, a centre for the prevention of conflict, and a parliamentary assembly of Europe.

Bush described the NATO decisions as "an historic turning point."

"This is indeed a day of renewal for the Atlantic community," said Bush. "For more than 40 years we have looked for this day. All peoples from the Atlantic to the Adriatic can share in its promise."

Bush and five of the other NATO leaders are heading for Houston this weekend for the annual summit of the world's seven richest industrialised democracies.

The Houston summit is expected to tackle an issue left unresolved here — whether the West will commit billions of dollars in emergency assistance to help salvage the Soviet Union's crumbling economy.

## Jordan, Egypt to tackle trade, power linkage

AMMAN (J.T.) — A joint Jordanian-Egyptian committee will convene here on July 12 to prepare for the 10th meeting of the Joint Jordanian-Egyptian Higher Committee scheduled for July 15 in Amman.

According to the Jordan News Agency, Petra, three important topics will be on the agenda of the July 15 meeting which will be co-chaired by the prime ministers of Egypt and Jordan.

These, it said, include the implementation of joint economic projects and the volume of trade, financing joint projects in industry and agriculture and the progress of the Arab Maritime Bridge Company which operates the Aqaba-Nweibeh land-sea route linking Aqaba with Sinai.

The agency also said that the two sides will discuss the prospect of raising to 200 million Egyptian pounds the total value of the trade protocol agreed on last year, increasing the current volume by 50 million Egyptian pounds. They will also discuss progress on the work of power linkage between Egypt and Jordan and the prospect of linking the joint grid with those of Syria and Turkey.

At the ninth joint meeting, held in Cairo in January 1989, the two sides decided on carrying out joint industrial and agricultural projects and boosting trade and economic cooperation.

Last year the two sides agreed

to increase the quotas for their respective trade centres in Amman and Cairo, in a bid to boost trade exchanges between Jordan and Egypt.

Among the projects agreed on was the joint holding company under whose umbrella several agricultural and industrial schemes are being engineered. A report from Cairo last week said that the holding company has now created a 32 million Egyptian pound lean meat project to be carried out on 24,000 dunums of land in Egypt. The Jordan News Agency, Petra, said that Jordan and Egypt have each paid equal shares in the capital of the project which will produce 34,000 tonnes of lamb, 45,000 tonnes of fodder, 22,000 tonnes of green animal feed, 138,000 tonnes of fertilisers and 31 tonnes of raw wool.

As to the linking of national grids, the two sides agreed to implement the \$170 million project which entails laying a 12-kilometre, 400 kilovolt line from Aqaba to a 12-kilometre long submarine cable to reach the Sinai coast where it will be linked to a 290 kilometre 500 kilovolt line on the Egyptian territory.

Tentative plans were also made over the past two years to link the joint grid to that of Iraq, Syria and Turkey with financing from the Islamic Development Bank (IDB).

Jordan Times

Tel: 667171

## JORDAN WELFARE LOTTERY

Ordinary issue No 12

Drawing of: July 2, 1990

### Winning Tickets

Holder of ticket No. <b>51090</b> Wins JD 25,000
Holder of ticket No. <b>19391</b> Wins JD 6,000
Holder of ticket No. <b>22016</b> Wins JD 3,000
Holder of ticket No. <b>39587</b> Wins JD 2,500
Holder of ticket No. <b>35301</b> Wins JD 1,500
Holder of ticket No. <b>46169</b> Wins JD 1,200
Holder of ticket No. <b>05240</b> Wins JD 1,000
Holder of ticket No. <b>34807</b> Wins JD 600

Ten consolation prizes totalling JD1,000 each wins JD 100 <b>51091 51000 51190 52090 61090</b> <b>51099 51080 51990 50090 41090</b>
Ten consolation prizes totalling JD 600 each wins JD 60 <b>19392 19301 19491 10391 29391</b> <b>19390 19381 19291 18391 09391</b>
Ten consolation prizes totalling JD 300 each wins JD 30 <b>22017 22026 22116 23016 32016</b> <b>22015 22006 22916 21016 12016</b>
Ten consolation prizes totalling JD 200 each wins JD 20 <b>39588 39597 39687 30587 49587</b> <b>39586 39577 39487 29587</b>
Ten consolation prizes totalling JD150 each wins JD 15 <b>35302 35311 35401 36301 45301</b> <b>35300 35391 35201 34301 25301</b>
Ten consolation prizes totalling JD100 each wins JD 10 <b>46160 46179 46269 47169 56169</b> <b>46168 46159 46069 45169 36169</b>
Ten consolation prizes totalling JD 80 each wins JD 8 <b>05241 05250 05340 06240 15240</b> <b>05249 05230 05140 04240 75240</b>
Ten consolation prizes totalling JD 70 each wins JD 7 <b>34808 34817 34907 35807 44807</b> <b>34806 34897 34707 33807 24807</b>

Ticket numbers <b>20930 50639 37934 37592</b>	win JD 200 each
Ticket numbers <b>03224 04627 48200</b>	win JD 100 each

### TICKETS ENDING WITH

<b>8359 0000 4724 5115 4308</b> Win JD 20 each	<b>6406 9564 7033 2563 5166</b> Win JD 10 each
<b>050 969 261 151 376</b>	Win JD 5 each
8000 tickets ending with <b>3</b>	Win JD 2 each.

### COVER PRIZES FOR THE LOTTERY SELLERS

40 covers, attached to the stub of 10 ending in <b>680 509 440 748 732</b>	Win JD 10
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Winners of the grand prizes in the ordinary issue number 11 of June 17, 1990

Mazen Al-Liddawi Amman — Employee Full first (JD 25,000)	Fathi Ahmad Irbid — Labourer Full fourth (JD 2,500)	Khaled Zayed Um Al Rassas — Employee Half fifth (JD 750)	Mustafa Ismail Beqaa — Farmer Half fifth (JD 750)	Khalil Ismail Irbid — Labourer Half sixth (JD 600)	Mahmoud Abu Ayyash Amman — Employee Full seventh (JD 1,000)	Adel Ahmad Amman — Employee Half second of issue No. 2190 (JD 3,000)
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Next Drawing takes place on **July 17, 1990**  
First eight biggest prizes are issued from GUVS headquarters.



## Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published in English by the Jordan Press Foundation. Established 1975

الصحف الأردنية المستقلة المنشورة بالإنجليزية من قبل مؤسسة الصحافة الأردنية. تأسست 1975

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## After the holiday

THE world did not stop. The earth continued to rotate around its axis, and the globe throbbed with news, as we ate and drank our gharayeb and coffee during the Eid's five-day holiday.

Away from news agency tickers, correspondent reports, telephones, interviews and editorials, journalists (like so many of their fellow citizens) sat in their homes glued to their television or radio sets (whenever it was news time) to monitor and observe what was happening in the world around them. No newspapers, to edit or read for four days, they, like politicians and parliamentarians and other ordinary citizens, had to content themselves with whatever news broadcasts were delivered to them by good old Jordan television and radio and other stations.

A spontaneous recollection of the satellite pictures and electronic news that we watched and heard quivers reveals a contrast and a rainbow of events that took place: and the globe during this period. On Monday, Jordanians woke up to the news of the tragic disaster in which hundreds of pilgrims had lost their lives in the first day of the Eid. It was inevitable under the circumstances to share in the grief of all the bereaved families, whether Jordanian or fellow Arab and Muslim, and to be hopeful that we would do everything possible in the future to ensure that human tragedies of this scale will be prevented and averted.

Then our attention was turned onto the 28th conference of the Soviet Communist Party to see whether Mikhail Gorbachev and his courageous policy regimes could survive the orchestrated onslaught against them by conservatives and party diehards who must have been thinking the union, the superpower, was collapsing around them. Due attention was of course also paid to the London meeting of the NATO leaders who could make or break Gorbachev and his perestroika. Many of us could not help thinking that the "Westerners" were not doing enough to help the liberals in Moscow, and that the NATO summit in London might have indeed been "historic" but also nowhere near that description in terms of taking solid action to help perestroika in the Soviet Union.

Jordanians, even in their days of rest and holiday, could not have ignored Albania and Liberia and the unrest that prevailed there over the Eid days. But those stories have not yet died, and it seems like we will be learning more about the turmoil there in the days to come. We could not hide the feeling that we are on the side of freedom, liberty, stability and progress for the two peoples.

Naturally there were either getting more news about aircraft hijacked or going down in crashes, and presidents reelected and ministers fired.

But, despite all the upheavals and disasters, the event that continued to capture most of our time and conversations was the progress of 1990 Mondial and its exciting football matches.

For some reason not immediately clear to us, Jordanians generally agreed on who should or should not win certain matches. Most of us, however, were sad to see Italy leave the tournament and rather happy to witness Germany make it to the final.

It may be besides the point here to say that some professional opinion polling is needed to gauge public sentiments and to document literature connected with the process of our nation-building. But it is essential to observe how far Jordan and Jordanians have come in realising the issues that unite them and bind them together — and there are many.

But if there is more to learn about ourselves and the rest of humanity from the Eid Al Adha holiday, it is: one) that it is not altogether impossible for Jordanians to live without their daily newspapers; two) that the world will continue to exist even when we take our holidays.

As things are starting to look up again economically and politically here in Jordan, and on the peace front between Iran and Iraq (manifestation of which was amply evident on our television sets during the past few days), we resume work today on a positive note and a hopeful sign. The first we have to work harder to make it stick and grow.

The latter can be symbolised by a few words from our dictionary: unity, more work and humility.

## ARABIC PRESS COMMENTARIES

Jordanian Arabic dailies issued on the first day of Eid Al Adha, published editorials about the feast and its meanings and the circumstances in which the Arab and Islamic nations celebrate the feast this year.

Al Ra'i daily said that the feast comes at a time when the Arab Nation is waging a struggle to repel dangers and re-establish justice and end aggression. The Arabs celebrate Eid Al Adha while remembering Palestine and cherishing the heroic struggle and steadfastness of the Palestinian people in the face of Israel's occupation, said the paper. The Eid Al Adha is a feast of sacrifice and unity among the children of Palestine throwing stones on the Israeli troops, and unity between the churches and mosques of the occupied Arab territory in confrontation with the common enemy and occupation, said the paper. The feast finds the Arab Nation more determined to thwart aggression and stop the Israeli aggressors from pursuing their crimes in the occupied Arab lands, the paper added. It said that the feast finds the Muslims more determined to resume their role as bearers of a noble mission of enlightenment and guidance to faith good deeds and respect of human dignity.

A columnist in Al Ra'i Arabic daily calls on Jordan to adopt and apply a clear, definite and rationalised population strategy so as to avoid further aggravation of its present poverty and unemployment situation. Fahed Al Fanek says that today no brave calls have been made for the adoption of such strategy in Jordan to control the population explosion which is bound to lead to poverty and backwardness. All those who tried to tackle the subject kept beating around the bush, without dealing directly with this important issue for fear of angering those who believe that the power of nations lies in large numbers of people, the writer notes. In Jordan, population grows annually at the rate of 4.07 per cent to double the population every 17 years; which means a rise in the Jordanian workforce to about 6.5 per cent while the economic growth remains at two per cent, he points out. Jordan can by no means boost its economic growth up to seven per cent in 10 years time so as to cope with the growth in the manpower seeking employment, says the writer.

## VIEW FROM AMMAN

# Fundamentalism — collectivity vs individuality

By Kamel S. Abu Jaher

TO MANY of our people, Islam is the solution because it is still a living, breathing, and above everything else, a familiar creed. Our people do not have to learn Islam the way they may have to learn other modern ideologies: socialism, marxism, or Ba'athism. They are born with and within Islam. Like their own skin, they feel comfortable within its folds. They do not have to be acquainted with a new terminology, nor with new concepts. It is still a challenging and living force, not only familiar but also relevant to life. Other ideologies that have been introduced could neither replace it nor render it outdated.

The twentieth century, as the twenty first century also promises to be, is a century of tremendous change and uncertainty. So much so, that everywhere, and not just in the Islamic World, it has rendered people bewildered, uncertain

and confused. In our own case, the terrific negative pressure imposed on us by Israel and the West, only added frustration and alienation to the uncertainty. Which culture on the face of this earth is not in a state of flux? Transition? Uncertainty? European? Latin American? African? Russian? Or North American? What people are not now, as they have been doing for the past one hundred years, groping for something familiar and certain?

The great advances in science and the inflow of knowledge caused everything, even the inner most thoughts of one's self and beliefs to be in question. The machine, technology, modern mass media and informatics have rendered modern man, in the words of Eric Fromm "one dimensional," an agenda to the new thoughts and tools; the acceleration of whose production,

causes further human marginalisation and uncertainty.

Darwin, Einstein, Freud, Marx and many others in the past 150 years demolished the earlier certainties, the neat configurations that men once held in the fields of the science of life and its evolution, the physics of Newton, the primeval psychological motives of Freud, and the economy of Marx. In every case and in every field man lost control over these forces: Forces thought to be under his control according to the thought of the age of enlightenment. If that is the case with all of humanity, why should we not also be just as bewildered and uncertain as others?

Nowhere in the world does the average human being live in a completely neat and orderly manner. In our case, our pattern of life, belief and behaviour has been rudely dis-

rupted, not because of the inner dynamics of our own society, as have been the case with the West, but by a challenging expansionist, colonialist and mercantile force from outside. That force not only challenged but also acted in a superior, sometimes intolerable racist manner.

Not only has the outward pattern of our lives been challenged, but the very inner fabric of our psychological forms, beliefs and moves as well. It is not only the society in toto that has been challenged in a variety of ways, but the very personal belief and faith of one and every individual too. The problem is not social but personal. And Islam is not only social but a very individual, individualistic and personal faith as well.

The return to the root, Al Usuliyyah, will, no doubt, continue to grow as the gap con-

tinues to widen between what the masses of our people expect and what the regimes, incidentally just as confused as the masses, can deliver. The fundamentalist sentiment is also a reaction against the feeling of alienation that the average man can comprehend. For the period of transition, in any circumstance, is the most difficult and agonising. The organism undergoing the transition is neither here nor there, somewhere in-between; torn between the yearning for the certainty of traditionalism and the lure of what lies ahead.

Forty years ago, most of our people, almost 80 per cent lived in small towns, villages, the rural areas or the desert. Urbanisation is not simply a change of address but an agonising, alienating process that tears old relationships and patterns of behaviour apart. The comfort and the tranquility of the old group, the old collec-

tive, is no longer there. All of a sudden it is the individual who must emerge and stand on his own two feet. He has to fend for himself and the certainty, the cushioning certainty of the old is replaced by a new sense of urgency, daily demands on individual grounds.

The family, the tribe, the clan has either disappeared, or in the process of disappearing and the new groups — the labour unions, the professional associations, the clubs and the parties — cannot satisfy all the needs nor truly replace the old ones. The material comforts may be of higher quality, the pay more regular and making a living easier, but something is definitely missing. Fundamentalism, based on a familiar common belief becomes a new group, a new collective that provides the psychological as well as the physical contact needed between one human being and another.

## Kashmir wants independence, not union with Pakistan

By Bill Tarrant  
Reuters

SRINAGAR, India — Kashmiris in the summer capital Srinagar, hotbed of revolt against Indian rule, say they want independence, not union with Pakistan.

"The sentiment is far and away pro-independence, not pro-Pakistan," said Abdul Ahid-Guru, a heart surgeon who leads a fledgling human rights movement in Jammu and Kashmir, India's only Muslim majority state.

More than 700 people have died in the six-month-old revolt which has raised fears of war between India and Pakistan.

The two countries have fought twice before over Kashmir. A 1972 agreement after a third war, over the creation of Bangladesh, defined a ceasefire line in Kashmir which leaves one-third under Pakistani control.

The two countries agree on one point: Both have said they do not want Kashmir to become independent.

Of the many militant groups now active in the Kashmir valley, only two command significant strength.

The secular Jammu and Kashmir Liberation Front (JKLF) wants an independent, reunited Kashmir. The Islamic Hizbul Mujahideen (Party of the Holy Warriors) is pro-Pakistan.

"The JKLF is getting more sympathy from the people," said Shefi Mohammad, a shopkeeper in the old quarter of the summer capital Srinagar.

"If one of them gets killed, 10 get ready to take his place. Ev-

erybody wants freedom," Mohammad said.

A Hizbul spokesman, in a clandestine interview in Srinagar's old quarter, said: "It's up to the people whether they want independence or Pakistan. Right now we're fighting India."

The spokesman, who identified himself by his codename Ivrat-Ul-Islam, said Hizbul fighters were getting weapons and training from the Mujahideen in Afghanistan.

Girish Saxena, a former head of India's foreign intelligence agency who took over as governor of Kashmir five weeks ago, told Reuters: "The JKLF had been quite active, but they received very hard knocks and many of their top commanders were killed."

"Hizbul Mujahideen has remained largely intact because it hid behind a network of fundamentalist organisations, but lately we've hit them hard in Srinagar," Saxena said.

"They are favourites of ISI (Pakistan's military intelligence agency) because unlike the JKLF, they talk of accession to Pakistan, not of independence," he said.

Pakistan denies arming and training Kashmiri militants.

The JKLF announced last week it would no longer attack security forces in urban areas in order "to spare innocent lives."

Human rights advocates in Srinagar said many of those killed in the revolt have been caught in the crossfire of hit-and-run militant attacks on security forces and in what they describe as indiscriminate shooting by Indian paramilitary troops.



Two weeks ago, the JKLF announced it was forming a provisional government.

JKLF Chairman Amanullah Khan, now living in Pakistan, named a cabinet of Muslims, Hindus and political figures including Karan Singh, a former Indian ambassador to the United States.

Singh's father, Hari Singh, was the Hindu Maharajah of Kashmir, an independent princely state under British rule until the subcontinent's partition into India and Pakistan in 1947.

Threatened by an invasion of Pakistani tribesmen after partition, Hari Singh joined the Indian Union, an act that led to the first of the wars between India and Pakistan.

Kashmiris say India agreed to U.N. resolutions in 1948 and 1949 calling for a plebiscite to determine Kashmir's future.

Guru said he thought the JKLF's announcement of a provisional government could be an opening for talks.

## After 41 years of glaring at Moscow, NATO now glances affectionately

By Barry Schweid  
The Associated Press

LONDON — The 16 nations of NATO, an alliance in search of a mission, are reaching out to Moscow with a new and less menacing look.

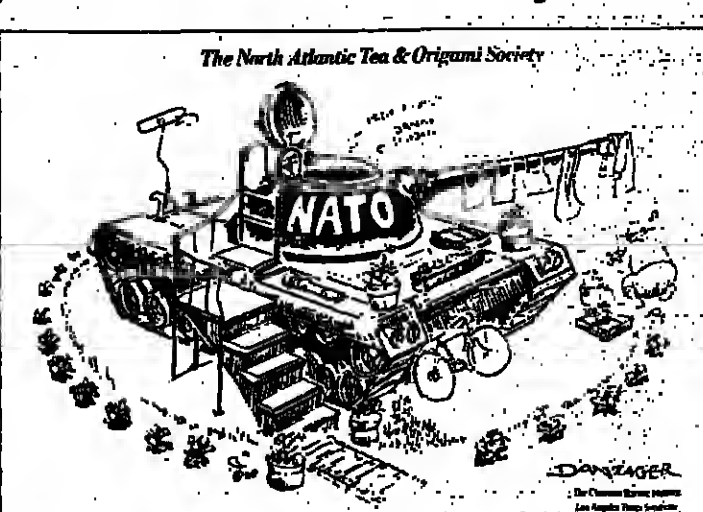
But two days of NATO summitry make clear the alliance is reluctant to give up the ghost even though the Warsaw Pact is unraveling and Soviet President Mikhail S. Gorbachev is ready to withdraw tens of thousands of troops and tanks from Central and Eastern Europe.

When NATO leaders ended their summit Friday, they declared a changed fighting doctrine which will only allow the use of nuclear weapons as a last resort against a Soviet invasion of Western Europe.

But there is not much of a gamble: A Soviet attack is considered far less likely than when the "flexible response" doctrine was adopted in 1966-67, allowing immediate use of nuclear weapons in case Western Europe was run over by Soviet troops.

British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher tried to keep NATO from lowering its nuclear guard. But she gave in, after receiving a promise that the threat of nuclear weapons — however remote — would remain an essential part of alliance doctrine.

So radical is the change sweeping Europe, that NATO decided to invite Gorbachev to appear before its leaders in December. The leaders also agreed to begin scrapping an arsenal of 1,470 U.S. nuclear-tipped artillery



shells once the Soviets withdraw troops from Central and Eastern Europe.

The artillery shells are targeted mostly on East Germany, which by December may be absorbed by West Germany.

The allies have also agreed to set up liaison missions with Hungary and any other interested East European countries seceding from the seven-nation Warsaw Pact.

"We will show that NATO has a new dimension of cooperation with the Soviet Union and with the new democracies of Eastern Europe," President George Bush told the 15 other Western leaders meeting here.

The new look is far different in strategy and rhetoric from the cold war era and NATO's original mission of 41 years ago to contain the Red Army threat.

"I am not in favour of anything

that would artificially perpetuate bloc-to-bloc relations when this no longer reflects the reality," said French President Francois Mitterrand.

The French leader also called for a "solemn declaration renouncing aggression or first use of force," by the alliance.

That is a little farther than Bush and most of the other allies are willing to go. Nor is the United States withdrawing all its nuclear weapons from Europe.

For the time being, at least, some 700 short-range Lance missiles will remain, most of them in West Germany.

And the Bush administration is planning to produce a new air-to-surface missile called Tasm, and also will divert some sea-launched cruise missiles to the West European nuclear arsenal.

## LETTERS

### 'Not guilty'

To The Editor,

WITH reference to the report by your staff writer Mr. P.V. Vivekanand last Saturday, I am pleased to read: "Writer appeals apostasy verdict."

First and foremost, I was not "found guilty of apostasy" by the Shari'ah court of Na'ur as your correspondent put it, but was rather found a "repentant Muslim" according to the verdict! What that means is that I had been an apostate in the view of the judge long before he ever heard of me and that I was now a good Muslim!

Much like a verdict in absentia, this verdict was now retroactive. It was based on a flimsy evidence which, as a photostatic copy, is not normally accepted in court. It was a membership application form to the Qadiani (Ahmadi) sect filled out and signed by me back in June 1987 in order for me to gain entry into the Qadiani convention in Tilford, Surrey.

The judge in Na'ur made this so-called evidence outweigh my subsequent anti-Qadiani book "Qadianism explodes from within."

The strange thing was that while he took my book to weigh in my favour as a good Muslim, he took a dim view of the means to it so much so that he considered me a temporary apostate although he could not ascertain far how long. Hence the verdict that I was automatically divorced from my wife and that I would have to remarry her now if I wanted to keep her or she to keep me! (My wife would have none of that!)

Perhaps it is not correct to say, as Mr. Vivekanand put it, that "under Shari'ah laws, anyone found guilty of apostasy could not only be separated from his family and excommunicated but also killed with the killer given immunity" even though I heard such perorations in the court of Na'ur by the Shari'ah Attorney General. For had it been so, four million Qadianis in the Islamic state of Pakistan would have been sentenced to death as they were declared flagrant apostates!

However, in the view of many enlightened Muslims, no change of faith in Islam ever deserved any punishment by man. Nowhere in the Qur'an or the Hadith has punishment for a change of faith been sanctioned: "There shall be no compulsion in matters of faith, now that the rational has been distinguished from the irrational and the right from the wrong. Therefore whoever rejects despotism and believes in the truth of God shall have grasped the firmest handle that will never break as God responds to the true need which He knows only too well."

Whatever the judge of the Shari'ah court of Na'ur has ruled against me will not stick unless it is confirmed by the Shari'ah Court of Higher Appeal, to which my case has been referred now by my esteemed lawyer Mr. Karim Pharoan. It is worth noting, however, that all such cases are automatically referred to the higher court for review. Many verdicts of apostasy cases have already been undone.

The appeal on my behalf does not seek to exonerate me only from the so-called apostasy but also to put some matters right. My lawyer and I believe that the Qur'an and the Jordanian Constitution protect the freedom of conscience and that there have been many malpractices in my case including some quizzical and misleading reporting!

Ibrahim Abu Nash

## Mutt'n'Jeff



## Andy Capp



## Peanuts





## Afghan refugees get a taste of the 'obscene'

By Andrew Quinn  
Reuters

PESHAWAR, Pakistan — Clad in a skin-tight dress and weighing close to 90 kilograms, Musarrat Shaheen Shimmi and shakes across movie screens to the whistles and cat-calls of her Afghan fans.

Many in the audience are refugees and guerrilla Mujahideen fighters whose own wives and fiancées would not be caught dead outside the house without a top-toe Muslim veil.

"The Afghan community is so conservative, and so segregated, that people need things like Musarrat Shaheen for some kind of relief," said one journalist in Pakistan's frontier town of Peshawar, centre of the 3.5 million Afghan refugee community in Pakistan.

Shaheen is probably the biggest, and the largest, star to emerge from Pakistani movie studios making films in Pashtu, the language of the main Afghan tribe, which is widely spoken in the refugee camps.

Like the other female stars of the genre — which local newspapers call "obscene" — Shaheen is big, loves to dance, and totally disregards the laws of Islamic propriety.

"I see a man that I like, I take him," she said in one recent movie, whose title, loosely translated, is "Lust for Revenge."

The centre of her cult is Peshawar's Sukarno Square, a crowded street of movie theatres where people stare in awe at three-storey billboards depicting Sha-

heen and others in action.

"People in this province like their women big, the bigger the better, actually," said the journalist, himself a Pashtun.

"Big bosoms, sturdy thighs, huge buttocks and bulky waistlines" are de rigueur for Pashtu heroines, the weekly magazine Newline said in a recent report.

With names like "storm" and "rage", Shaheen's films reflect the violent ethos that has come to characterise the Afghan Community here, where disputes are often settled with a rifle and vengeance is an honoured tradition.

Almost every character in "Lust for Revenge" is dead by the end of the film. Most die in volleys of machine gun fire, but others are thrown into tanks filled with water snakes, stabbed repeatedly by men on horseback, and whipped by gangs wielding heavy steel chains.

Kung-Fu Style fight scenes dominate most pictures, but the audience usually saves its heartiest applause for Musarrat Shaheen, who bounces into unlikely situations to begin her trademark dance routine.

In "Lust for Revenge" she dances on a golf-course, atop a children's swing, aboard a paddle-boat and at gun-point in a drug baron's lair.

In one number, she leads a chorus line of equally large women while wearing an elaborate head-dress of fake pearls.

Shaheen's style, described by one Peshawar fan as "mostly jumping and shrieking" makes the most of her ample figure. Always fully-clothed, she struts

and preens in tight trousers, flashy blouses and dark sunglasses.

Shaheen's movies play to packed houses. The audience — all male by Afghan custom — is frisked for weapons before entering the theatre and many customers check for bombs under their seats before sitting down.

So many people wanted to see the early morning showing of one film on a recent Muslim holiday that police had to baton-charge the crowd to disperse them.

Shaheen's success has angered others who say that the seamy utilizations in her movies have hijacked traditional cultural values.

One critic, producer Gul Akhar Afridi, has tried to counter the trend by making films based on historical stories, which were the staple of the industry in its early years in the 1970s.

But Musarrat Shaheen looks difficult to dislodge.

Shaheen-style Pashtu films are playing to sell-out audiences throughout Pakistan although most film-goers in the rest of the country cannot understand a word of the dialogue.

Despite the protestations of "obscenity," many theatre owners seem to feel that the ability to sell tickets at two to three times normal prices outweighs moral considerations.

Far from the local censors, the real threat to Shaheen may be coming from abroad. The cinema next door to the theatre showing "Lust for Revenge" in Peshawar featured an American offering: "Barbarian queens."

## He wants to go home

By Deborah Zabarenko  
Reuters

WASHINGTON — His memoirs have won rave reviews, he has been interviewed on U.S. television and his name is in newspapers from Washington to Los Angeles.

To any other writer, this might spell success. But Liu Binyan, a leading Chinese journalist-in-exile, has already had success. Now he wants to go home.

Liu knows that may be impossible.

"My readers are all back in China, so I would like to go back," Liu told Reuters in an interview in Chinese, which his wife, Zhu Hong, translated.

"But after June 4 (the day in 1989 when the Communist leadership sent troops and tanks into Tiananmen Square in Beijing to crush pro-democracy demonstrations)... I spoke very outspokenly and, of course, the Chinese authorities were very angry at me and said that I had denounced them in the papers."

"They say I am a traitor."

As an investigative reporter for China Youth News and People's Daily, Liu specialised in stories of government corruption and waste, including vivid portraits of those who suffered as a result.

Describing the callousness of doctors, for example, he wrote: "In our society, there are those who only remember to carry their work certificates, their identification badges, but leave their hearts behind."

Liu's writings brought the kind of fame few journalists achieve. Millions of readers would buy a newspaper on the strength of his byline, and ultimately this popularity attracted dangerous attention from the government.

"Until he left China, he was clearly the most prominent journalist and was particularly well-known for going after corruption and exposing it in a very unconventional way," said Winston Lord, former U.S. ambassador in Beijing.

Criticised as "bourgeois" and "individualistic" for committing such seemingly innocuous acts as whistling when he walked up stairs, Liu was purged from the Chinese Communist Party in 1957, rehabilitated 22 years later, then purged again in 1987.

Throughout those times — when he was sent to the countryside as a manure-carrier and to perform other menial jobs — Liu believed in the theory of Chinese communism if not its practice.

"The Chinese Communist Party seemed to lay great stress on the human factor, emphasising the subjective as a motivating force; at least it did in its theories and slogans," Liu wrote in his autobiography "A Higher Kind of Loyalty."

"But in reality, in China, human beings were of little importance... the masses had become completely apathetic to public affairs, and the workers, the so-called masters of the enterprises, were totally uninterested in their work."

He accepted a fellowship at Harvard University in 1988-89,

and planned to return to China as the pro-democracy movement was blossoming in April 1989. Events at Tiananmen Square postponed his return indefinitely.

Since then, Liu has spent a term at Trinity College in Connecticut and will be at Princeton University in New Jersey next year.

He continues to write in the United States and hopes the Chinese-language edition of his memoirs finds its way into China.

At 65, Liu plans to spend the next few months in East Berlin, with forays into other nations in the region "because we see many similarities between China and Eastern European countries."

Liu chuckles at the notion of President George Bush, a former U.S. ambassador in Beijing, as an expert on China and regrets that the United States has given preferential trading status to Beijing.

"We are not very satisfied with the American government all along since the June massacre," Liu said. "... especially after Bush extended this most favoured nation status precisely at the anniversary of the massacre and extended it without any conditions."

The New York Times book review highlighted Liu's memoirs, "A Higher Kind of Loyalty," on its best-seller page — it is not on the list — summing it up thus:

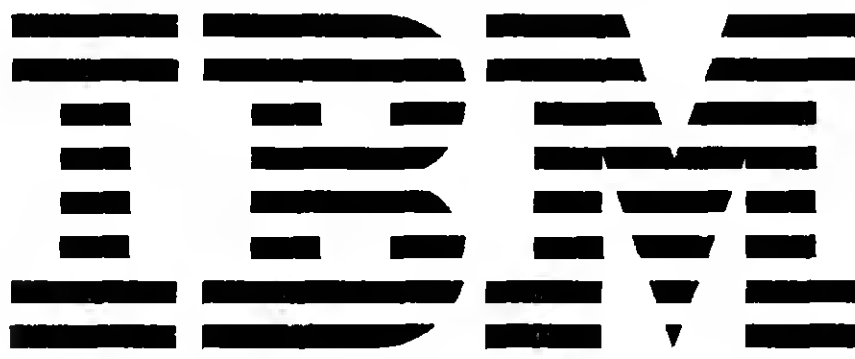
"Repeatedly Mr. Liu wrote the truth; repeatedly he was punished for it, but never gave up faith in the party until Tiananmen Square. Strange and sad."

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# World Cup finalists face injury problems

ROME (Agencies) — Defending champion Argentina and West Germany are hoping key players will recover from injuries to play in Sunday's World Cup final.

Argentina, which already is without four suspended players, is concerned about the fitness of experienced midfielder Jorge Burruchaga.

He is suffering from an injury to his right knee and undergoing daily treatment.

Burruchaga scored the winning goal in Argentina's 3-2 victory over the Germans in the 1986 final in Mexico City and played outstandingly in the team's semi-final win over Italy in Naples Tuesday.

The Argentines, who are aiming to become only the third team in history to repeat as World Cup champions, beat Italy 4-3 on penalties after a 1-1 draw.

West Germany advanced to its third consecutive final with a similar penalty contest win over England in Turin Wednesday night, also after a 1-1 draw.

Striker Rudi Voeller, who has scored three goals in the tournament, is recovering from a sprained calf muscle.

Beckenbauer said Thursday he was confident Voeller would be able to start.

Midfielders Uwe Bein, Pierre Littbarski and Thomas Haessler and defender Thomas Berthold all are suffering from minor injuries, but are likely to recover in time.

Argentine coach Carlos Bilardo has to find replacements for four suspended players — defender Julio Olarticochea, midfielders Ricardo Giusti and Sergio Batista and striker Claudio Caniggia.

"There are several moves that I am considering," he said.

Among the changes being pon-

dered by Bilardo is moving Jose Serrizuela from defence to mid-field.

Serrizuela, a strong marker and an accurate long-range shooter, could then be replaced as stopper by experienced Pedro Monzon.

Bilardo has said he will not name his team until close to kickoff.

If Argentina wins the final, Bilardo will become only the second coach in World Cup history to lead a team to successive triumphs.

Vittorio Pozzo achieved the feat with Italy 1934 and 1938. Beckenbauer achieved the feat as a player in 1974, but has yet to taste World Cup triumph as a coach.

"The final is a good chance to avenge the defeat suffered four years ago," he said.

The West German team has lost its share of World Cup finals: 1966 when England prevailed 4-2 in London; 1982 when Italy won 3-1 in Madrid; and 1986 to Argentina in Mexico.

The Germans have also won the World Cup twice — 1954 in Switzerland and 1974 in West Germany — and are second only to Brazil in World Cup matches won over the years.

"We are very confident this time," Beckenbauer said. "This time we want to show we are the best. We want the title."

While Argentina and West Germany are considering their options for the final, disappointed duo Italy and England are preparing for their third-place playoff in Bari Saturday.

Italian coach Azeglio Vicini admits he is having difficulty lift-

ing his team for the virtually meaningless match.

"The effort and the determination will be there ... but enthusiasm, I don't know," Vicini said. "I hope it will come."

England coach Bobby Robson said he expected his team to lift itself after its morale-draining penalty loss to West Germany.

"The game of football teaches you to be resilient. You have to pick yourself up and get on with life. If you can't do that you shouldn't be in the game," Robson said.

Robson may give some World Cup experience to the players who did not see action during the tournament — goalkeepers Chris Woods and Dave Beasant, left-back Tony Dorigo and midfielder Neil Webb.

Vicini Friday named a heavily defensive side for the third-place playoff against England.

Defenders Pietro Vierchowod, whose only previous contribution here was as a substitute against Uruguay in the second round, and Ciro Ferrara will be in the starting line-up for the first time in Saturday's match in Bari.

Carlo Ancelotti, back from injury and used in only two matches in the finals, comes back as one of three midfielders — one less than the Italians usually play.

Vicini has left out midfielders Roberto Donadoni and Fernando de Napoli, both tired from their efforts in earlier games, and defender Riccardo Ferri.

Ferri suffered recurring attacks of cramp in the semifinal against Argentina but is expected to be on the bench Saturday.

Striker Gianluca Vialli, used against Argentina, also loses his place again. Vicini has opted for the more successful attacking pair of Salvatore Schillaci, who is still recovering from a groin strain, and Roberto Baggio.

## Argentines turn to superstition for cup victory

BUENOS AIRES (R) — Not content with the conviction that God is on their side, Argentines are relying on superstitious rituals to ensure their team's victory in Sunday's World Cup soccer final against West Germany.

Superstition among sportsmen — from using good luck charms to not shaving — is notorious. But even President Carlos Menem admits to having his rituals.

"I always wear the same tie and the same clothes," said Menem after Tuesday's semifinal penalty shoot-out victory over Italy.

Since returning from Italy where he watched Argentina's opening game, in which the title holders lost 1-0 to Cameroon, Menem has followed the matches on a giant screen in the Casa Rosada (pink house) government house.

In a suburb of Buenos Aires an embarrassed housewife, who admitted to her ritual on condition she was not named, described her pre-match antics.

"I always walk twice clockwise and twice anti-clockwise around my chair before the start of a game."

Most Argentines admit their team, which won the World Cup in Mexico four years ago and as hosts in 1978, have had their share of luck in Italy, particularly in the 1-0 win over Brazil.

After that match newspapers ran banner headlines proclaiming "God is an Argentine," recalling that it was the "mano de Dios" (hand of God) which enabled captain Diego Maradona to score the disputed goal in the 2-1 win over England in the 1986 quarter-finals.



Lothar Matthaeus celebrates his second goal against Yugoslavia.

## Voeller, Klinsmann seek better luck in cup final

ERBA, Italy (R) — West German strikers Rudi Voeller and Juergen Klinsmann are hoping for a change of fortune in Sunday's World Cup final against Argentina after frustrating semifinal appearances against England.

Voeller, who missed the quarter-final win over Czechoslovakia through suspension, went off injured before halftime while Klinsmann missed two chances of clinching the winner in extra time.

Voeller, sent off in the second round against the Netherlands, suffered a trapped nerve near his right shinbone and lost the feeling in his leg for nearly half an hour.

"First the suspension, now this — it's almost a curse," Voeller, who scored three times in the first two World Cup matches, said at the team base near Lake Como.

But the 30-year-old Roma striker was much better Thursday and looking forward to playing in the final.

Klinsmann played a magnificent match against the Dutch after Voeller was sent off, scoring the opening goal in a 2-1 win to take his World Cup tally to three.

But he has been unable to reproduce such devastating form since.

"You can't repeat a game like the one he played against Holland," team chief Franz Beckenbauer said. "It was perhaps unique."

"He runs a lot and moves a lot but he tries to do the difficult thing instead of the easy. We've got time to discuss it before Sunday. I hope he plays like he did in the previous games."

Klinsmann said England goalkeeper Peter Shilton had shown brilliant reactions to save his header five minutes into injury time.

But he blamed himself for not fastening on to his shot properly two minutes later after Klaus Augenthaler had presented him with a golden chance. "I wasn't concentrating my best. That annoys me a lot," Klinsmann said.

The lethal combination of Klinsmann and Voeller has played a major role in making West

Germany the most prolific goal-scoring team of the tournament.

But if Voeller and Klinsmann are automatic selections, Beckenbauer has a variety of options for two places in midfield alongside captain Lothar Matthaeus.

Beckenbauer decided Pierre Littbarski and Uwe Bein, who both suffered knocks in the quarter-finals, were not 100 per cent fit and fielded Thomas Haessler and Olaf Thon — players of similar attacking inclinations — against England.

Thon had previously played just two minutes in the tournament as a substitute, coming on for Haessler in the last first round match. Neither had another outing before the England game.

Matthaeus, arguably the outstanding player of the World Cup, generates the action from the heart of midfield and threatens opposing defences with his marauding raids upfield. He has even outscored Voeller and Klinsmann with four goals.

Beckenbauer fields a five-man defence, with a sweeper, two man-to-man markers and an overlapping full-back on each flank.

Augenthaler is sweeper and Jergen Kohler, who missed the first round because of injury, and Guido Buchwald first choices to shackle the most dangerous opposition strikers.

Buchwald moved up to midfield when Bein was dropped to make way for Kohler in what Beckenbauer called a more conservative lineup against the dangerous Dutch — a more defensive player introduced for an attacker.

But he may be entrusted with the task of containing Diego Maradona in the final — a job which Matthaeus will not be given after his unhappy experience of the 1986 final.

Andreas Brehme, who scored against England and converted the first penalty in the shoot-out, has enjoyed an outstanding World Cup with his raids down the left flank.

Thomas Berthold has emerged ahead of Stefan Reuter as first choice on the right.

## 3 die, scores hurt in riots after England cup defeat

LONDON (AP) — Crowds frustrated by England's World Cup soccer loss to West Germany rioted in 30 English towns in a night of violence that cost three lives, injured scores of people and ended in 600 arrests, police said.

The violence, mostly in southern England, broke out when fans — many of whom had been in pubs watching the live broadcast of the semifinal in Italy — poured into the streets in an angry mood. Dozens of police officers were injured in clashes with the rioters.

Before the crucial soccer game, police had publicised contingency plans for dealing with trouble, but the warning failed to deter riots.

Reports of violence and arrests flowed in from normally quiet places like the market towns of Melton Mowbray, Uttoxeter and Yeovil, Gwent Leamington Spa, the cathedral city of Peterborough, the horse racing centre of Newmarket, Sedate Shrewsbury and the seaside towns of Bournemouth, Weymouth and Worthing.

Shop windows were smashed, cars damaged and German and French students chased through the streets in the south coast resort of Brighton, which saw

some of the worst hooliganism. The students were locked into the Pink Coconut nightclub for their own safety, and police later organised five buses to ferry them away.

Charges of criminal damage, burglary and assaulting the police were brought against 30 people in Brighton.

Those who died were: — Kathleen Penfold, 63, who suffered a heart attack when rioters smashed the windows of her pub in Brighton, the Regency Tavern;

— Paul Butler, 30, hit by a police car answering a riot call in Hounslow, west London, when he ran into the road while under surveillance with other youths;

— Ronald Goodwin, 33, knocked to the ground in Totton near Southampton, when he tried to stop a group of people causing damage. He died in an ambulance, and police said they were treating his death as murder.

A spokesman for Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher said she was appalled by the violence and the "mindless vandalism and hooliganism."

On Wednesday night, shortly after the game, Thatcher praised the England team for "playing magnificently" and congratulated the West German team.

## Jordanian athletes prepare for the Olympics

By Nur Sali  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Even though Jordan's football team has failed to enter the World Cup this year, its athletic teams have shown great success that the Olympic teams are working hard in preparation for the Asian Olympic games scheduled for September this year.

Jordan's participation in the games includes basketball, shooting (team comprises five members), wrestling (three competitors will participate) and athletics (six will compete in the high jump and the rest in 100 metres (m).

200m, 400m, 800m, 1,500m, 5,000m and 10,000m track events.

According to Abdullah Abu Nawar, director of the Olympic Committee, the teams have already begun their training in Jordan "but the difficult part is sending them to Germany," where the teams compete with other countries for a period of 15 days.

"I am very optimistic that Jordan will do well and we are aiming for anything better than tenth place. Our basketball team has a great chance," he added.

Jordan rates relatively high among the Arab countries in sports, but particularly in Tae Kwon Doo, Jordan ranks first among the Arab countries.

Abu Nawar said Jordan held third place in the world in the Tae Kwon Doo championship held this year. He noted that Jordan was also awarded two bronze medals in Tae Kwon Doo in the Seoul Olympic games in 1988.

"Although they were not formally competing, they demonstrated their talents."

The Barcelona Olympic games in 1992 will see Jordan participating informally again. This is because Olympic regulations require that a recent applicant participate informally three times

before officially competing. Abu Nawar said.

So far, 37 countries have registered to compete in September making the competition very tough for Jordan.

"We enlisted our competitors from athletes who have been awarded medals in previous official competitions, in addition to those whose records match international standards," Abu Nawar said.

The opening ceremony of the Asian Olympic Games, in Peking, will begin Sept. 22nd until Oct. 8 and will be attended by concerned delegates and officials, doctors and journalists.

## Graf's days of supremacy are over

WIMBLEDON (AP) — Like it or not, Steffi Graf is going to have to face up to reality: her supremacy in women's tennis is over.

First, 16-year-old Monica Seles snipped Graf's 66-match winning streak in the German Open final in May. Then, Seles beat her again in the French Open final last month. And now, Graf has lost to Zina Garrison in the semifinals at Wimbledon.

It's the first time since 1986 that Graf has lost in three consecutive tournaments. And it's the first time in 14 Grand Slam tournaments that she has failed to reach the finals.

Graf, who is still only 21, insists she is not on the decline. She scoffed at a suggestion that her 6-3, 3-6, 6-4 losses to Garrison Thursday represented a major "incident."

"It's a simple loss, I think," she said. "What else is it? Is it a tragedy? A disaster?"

Graf credited Garrison, Seles and others who have tested her in recent weeks. But she attributed her recent losses to her own sub-par play.

"They're all playing well," Graf said. "But I don't think I was playing too well lately. I have done better than I'm doing right now, that's for sure."

She offered no specific explanations for her problems and said she plans no adjustments in her game ("I've always played this way").

Since the French Open, Graf has been bothered by a sinus infection that will require surgery later this year. She has also been hounded by questions about her father Peter's private life.

But Graf said neither of those factors came into play Thursday.

"It was me who was playing bad and nothing else," she said. "I was eager. I was ready. But it was not my day at all. Nothing



Steffi Graf

really worked for me."

Garrison said it appears Graf has lost confidence and is not hitting out as much as she used to. Other players have noted that Graf's forehand is no longer as invincible as before.

"You can slow her down now," Garrison said. "She takes a step back. Before she'd just go straight ahead and challenge you one point after another."

But Garrison said it is too early to write Graf off.

"Steffi is the champion," she said. "She'll definitely be coming back."

Graf's no. 1 ranking, which she has held since Aug. 16, 1987, is not in immediate jeopardy. In fact, on July 30 she will break Martina Navratilova's record of 157 consecutive weeks at no. 1. Navratilova held the top spot from June 1982 to June 1985.

Still, there is no question that women's tennis is no longer a one-woman show.

"It's really good for women's tennis," Garrison said. "Every other week, there's been some players that have put her out and have challenged her. What do you want? Do you want her to keep dominating or do you want good tennis?"

## Lendl's Wimbledon title quest blocked by Edberg

WIMBLEDON, England (AP) — Ivan Lendl, the one who said he was allergic to grass, showed up for the men's semifinals at Wimbledon Friday and showed Stefan Edberg the way to a third consecutive championship match.

After dedicating his season to winning the only Grand Slam title to elude him; after skipping the French Open on clay and setting up camp in a nearby house two months ago to fine-tune his grass-court play; and after dipping and weaving through the first five rounds, Lendl showed that all the practice in the world can't overcome natural feel.

Edberg showed the best of the grass-court game. The 1988 men's champion and runner-up to Boris Becker last year, he served deep, came to the behind his serve automatically and won going away 6-1, 7-6, 6-3.

He will play for the title Sunday against the winner of the second semifinal between Becker, the second seed, and unseeded Goran Ivanisevic of Yugoslavia.

And Lendl will head back to his home in the United States empty-handed once again. It was his seventh semifinal here without winning a championship.

The key to the match was Edberg's serve. He had just two aces to six for Lendl, and had three double-faults, he protected his serve exquisitely. In 15 service games, Edberg gave up just 20 points and saved the lone break point against him.

He also returned serve superbly. As the royal sisters-in-law, the Princess of Wales and the Duchess of York, looked on, Edberg broke Lendl in the fourth and sixth games of the first set, when the top seed was looking stiff and most reluctant to approach the net. The final points in that second break were a forehand volley into the net and a double fault.

Edberg served out the set, and the final points of that game were just as telling — a service winner and a backhand crosscourt volley.

Serve and Volley — the key to grass-court success. Edberg held all the keys this chilly day.

The backhand volley is one of Edberg's best shots. So is the forehand service return, and that was the key to the second set.

Lendl played much better in that set, throwing up aces and service winners and coming up to the net more and more. He saved five break points in the seventh game, a 12-minute affair that went to deuce seven times. Big serves kept Lendl in it and he held for 4-3 on a reaching backhand lob by Edberg that went long.

Lendl then got his only chance to break in the eighth game, on a double fault and one of Edberg's few errors at the net, a forehand volley long. But Lendl couldn't convert. Edberg held on a forehand punch volley, a service winner and a return into the net.

Both held serve from there, Edberg sending the set to a tiebreaker on a service winner. Lendl won the first point of the breaker on a forehand buried in the corner, but then Edberg turned it loose.

A service winner, his first ace, a forehand crosscourt passing shot and a forehand crosscourt service return put him up 4-1. Lendl ended that run with a backhand crosscourt return but Edberg won the last three points on a long return, a backhand crosscourt return on a weak second serve and a forehand crosscourt return.

Edberg, a Swede who shows his emotions on court, was pumping his fists and shouting. Lendl looked worried. He had been here before, and he didn't want to repeat the past. But he could not find the solution to the one mystery in tennis he wants most to unravel — how to win Wimbledon.

No one could look stronger than Lendl did in the second game of the third set, when he fired three aces and a service winner for 1-1. But those moments were too few.

## GOREN BRIDGE

WITH OMAR SHARIF & TAMAR HIRSCH  
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### COMBINE YOUR CHANCES

Both vulnerable. South deals.

NORTH  
♠ 10 5  
♥ A 7 6 5  
♦ A J 9  
♣ A K J 10

WEST  
♠ Q 8 6 2  
♥ Q J 10 8  
♦ Q 2  
♣ 9 5 2

EAST  
♠ 4  
♥ K 9 4 3 2  
♦ 8 7 3  
♣ 8 7 6 3

SOUTH  
♠ A K J 9 7 3  
♥ Void  
♦ K Q 10 5 4  
♣ Q 4

The bidding:  
South West North East  
1 ♠ Pass 2 ♠ Pass  
3 ♠ Pass 3 NT Pass  
4 ♠ Pass 5 NT Pass  
7 ♠ Pass Pass Pass

Opening lead: Queen of ♠

Just because you have found a reasonable line for your contract is no reason to commit yourself to it. First check to see if there isn't a better one, or a secondary line that can be combined with the principal chance you have uncovered.

North-South bid the hand well. North's three hearts was a waiting bid to see how the auction would progress. When South confirmed at least a five-card diamond suit North used the Grand Slam Force to check on whether South held both missing high trump honors.

West led the queen of hearts, taking

by the ace as declarer discarded a spade. It seemed the contract hinged on finding spades no worse than 3-2 or dropping the queen singleton. So declarer drew two rounds of trumps, then tried to cash the ace and king of spades. East ruffed for down one. (Declarer was later able to take the marked ruffing finesse for West's queen of spades to avoid a second undertrick.)

Not a bad line. However, the high trumps in dummy should have suggested the possibility of a dummy reversal. For that to succeed declarer would need little more than a 3-2 trump break. What's more, if the dummy reversal could not succeed declarer could still fall back on the spade suit.

After cashing a trump at trick two declarer should ruff a heart high and return to dummy with the nine of trumps. When both defenders follow declarer should ruff another heart, then use two high clubs as entries to ruff the last heart and draw the outstanding trump. The two remaining club winners and the ace-king of spades bring declarer's total to 13.

## THE Daily Crossword by Elizabeth Arthur

ACROSS  
1 Data converter  
6 Optometry  
10 Seafood item  
14 Stray's cousin  
15 Cupid  
16 Dail  
17 Soup for Pavarotti?  
19 Seth's brother  
20 Ger. letter  
21 Teapots  
22 Royal fur  
24 Flvers  
25 Sir Guinness  
26 Toesee  
28 Cheddar-like cheese  
32 Soup  
33 Whizzes  
34 Toward the mouth  
35 "I never met — I didn't" (Lit. figure)  
36 Hits hard  
37 Flutter  
38 Powder base  
39 Take it easy  
40 Snake  
41 Cherish as sacred  
43 Construction material  
44 Soryl  
45 "Cowardly lion" actor  
46 Film  
49 Branches  
50 The girl  
53 USSR range  
54 Seafood item  
57 Ratio term  
58 Byway  
59 Lion  
60 Nitty one  
61 Ostrich kin  
62 Mango

DOWN  
1 "Auntie —"  
2 Pass up  
3 "Two Years Before the Mast" author  
4 Fr. season  
5 Dart e.g.  
6 Bakery items  
7 Bible book  
8 Swindle  
9 Like tundra  
10 N. Eng. soup  
11 Physician  
12 Hamlet  
13 Large bundle  
14 Huge amount  
15 Legal thing  
16 Pierre's soup?  
17 "A House Is Not a Home"  
18 "The — Comedy"  
19 Soviet range  
20 Decree  
21 Tangle  
22 Gar. river  
23 Party snack  
24 Blueprints  
25 Certain ship's line  
26 Very dry  
27 Caviar base  
28 Idem  
29 Wood stripe  
30 Clear of water  
31 In addition  
32 Western alliance  
33 Alphabet run  
34 Low: abbr.  
35 Wife of Zeus  
36 Pitcher  
37 Sweet potato  
38 Mineral spring

Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

DOWN  
1 Auntie —  
2 Pass up  
3 "Two Years Before the Mast" author  
4 Fr. season  
5 Dart e.g.  
6 Bakery items  
7 Bible book  
8 Swindle  
9 Like tundra  
10 N. Eng. soup  
11 Physician  
12 Hamlet  
13 Large bundle  
14 Huge amount  
15 Legal thing  
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17 "A House Is Not a Home"  
18 "The — Comedy"  
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25 Certain ship's line  
26 Very dry  
27 Caviar base  
28 Idem  
29 Wood stripe  
30 Clear of water  
31 In addition  
32 Western alliance  
33 Alphabet run  
34 Low: abbr.  
35 Wife of Zeus  
36 Pitcher  
37 Sweet potato  
38 Mineral spring



## Extra income may not come from new tax on insurance

By P.V. Vivekanand  
Jordan Times staff writer

AMMAN — By extending the time limit for payment to the Ministry of Finance of an additional tax on insurance, the government has resolved one of the major procedural questions related to the implementation of the new law. But a key query that remains unanswered is whether the legislation could meet its desired goal of increasing revenues to the treasury, according to economists and insurance companies.

In a communiqué issued June 30, the Ministry of Finance said the additional tax of 10 per cent on premiums collected on all types of insurance, except life, should be paid by the insurance companies to the ministry within seven days from the end of each calendar month.

This procedure appears to have addressed one of the "observations" made by the Association of Insurance Companies in Jordan in a memorandum submitted to the Council of Ministers announced the new law late last month.

The issue revolved around a stipulation in the law that the insurance companies should pay the additional tax within seven days from the date of the insurance policy.

The original stipulation, according to Sami Gammoh of the Middle East Insurance Company, could have been impossible to meet since seven days is too short a period for the actual collection of the premiums from clients who maintain monthly or quarterly accounts with the insurance companies.

Gammoh, who was one of the representatives of the association in discussing the new law with the Ministry of Finance, welcomed the amendment as a "positive move" but said other issues remained unaddressed.

Other points raised by the association, which groups all the 16 Jordanian insurance companies and a foreign firm which only deals in life insurance schemes, include a question on how to deal with "refunds" or prepaid marine insurance premiums on import orders which could be cancelled or unfulfilled at a later stage.

Gammoh affirmed that the association was not against the principle of the additional tax, which, according to the government, would help finance the operations of the Civil Defence Department and other related emergency services. But, he said, "the law does not appear to have been carefully studied in terms of implementation before it was enacted."

Procedural issues apart, the key question is whether the additional tax would serve its objective of raising revenues, according to economist Fahed Fanek.

The apparent target of the additional tax is around JD 2.5 million to JD 3 million since premiums collected by insurance companies for this year is expected to be around JD 30 million compared with JD 25 million last year.

However, the additional tax, Fanek said, may encourage many sectors of the business community as well as vehicle-owners to opt for low-cost insurance, thus reducing the volume of business. Gammoh also agreed with this point.

Fanek does not think the additional tax will bring in more than JD 1.5 million. Translated into terms of the total volume of premiums, it means a shrinkage of business by JD 10 million to JD 15 million for the entire insurance community.

"Lesser business means lesser revenues, and lesser revenues for insurance companies mean lesser income tax to the government," Gammoh observed without speculating on any figures. "On the one hand, the government might be getting additional income

while on the other it could also be losing in terms of income tax."

Existing Jordanian legislation makes it obligatory on all importers to obtain a certain level of "minimum insurance" on all goods coming into the country. A "coverage against non-delivery" — meaning theft or goods missing in transit — meets this basic stipulation, leaving it open for the importer to opt for non-Jordanian companies to provide other forms of coverage.

"The additional tax may encourage importers who now use Jordanian firms for all their insurance requirements to resort to non-Jordanian companies for anything above the minimum level required," Fanek observed.

"Third-party" coverage — available for a payment of JD 20 for a passenger car and going up to JD 40 for bigger vehicles — is mandatory for all vehicles in Jordan while "comprehensive coverage" — which could cost an average of JD 140 depending on the vehicle — is optional for the owner.

"Again, the additional tax might discourage owners to continue to have 'comprehensive coverage,'" according to Fanek. "The obligatory 'third-party' coverage satisfies the legal requirements prior to licensing; so many could opt for the minimum requirement, thus affecting insurance business as a whole."

Several car-owners interviewed by the Jordan Times said they would opt for "third-party" insurance rather than pay a higher amount as premium for "comprehensive coverage."

"It was expensive enough to pay the insurance company," said Samir Shafiq. "Why should I now pay the government?"

## Conable urges debt cuts for some states

WASHINGTON (AP) — World Bank President Barber Conable urged the United States and other creditor governments Thursday to reduce the burden of the debts owed them by Poland and other "middle income" countries.

The bank, the world's biggest source of aid, includes among these countries Bolivia, where the average citizen earns about \$70 a year, to a nation like Greece, where the average is \$4,800.

"Poland's debt situation must be dealt with in some way," Conable said.

"They have almost \$45 billion in debt, they have a one year moratorium on principal and interest and clearly the debt service for that would make it very difficult for Poland to resume growth and to make the necessary investments for getting a functioning economy with moving parts," he noted.

"Debt service" means payments of interest and principal.

He explained that the debt burden makes it hard for such countries to get the investment they need to raise their standard of living. Their own earnings go to keep up with the debt and foreign investors are wary as long as the debt burden exists.

"The lower middle-income countries are very seriously handicapped by debt overhang," he said.

That group, by the bank's figures, ranges as high as Brazil, where the annual average income was \$2,160 in 1988.

## Brady adds pressure on central bank

WASHINGTON (R) — In a move that puts added pressure on the Federal Reserve to loosen its grip, Treasury Secretary Nicholas Brady called Thursday for lower interest rates to keep the 7-1/2 year U.S. economic expansion on track.

"We are enjoying slower than projected growth and that's not good," Brady told a small group of reporters.

The economy grew at an annual pace of 1.9 per cent in the first quarter, below the administration's 1990 forecast of 2.6 per cent.

Brady's remarks were the latest in a series of statements by top administration officials aimed at convincing the U.S. central bank to loosen its grip on credit and sanction a drop in interest rates.

So far, the Federal Reserve has resisted the political pressure, placing more emphasis on the fight against inflation than on ensuring continued economic growth.

"Worries about inflation are important but they shouldn't be subjugated to a good, strong, healthy concern for continued growth," Brady said.

While he did not see signs of a recession, Brady made clear that the administration believes the economy is not growing fast.

"We are below the administration's growth goals and we would like to get back on that path again as soon as possible," he said.

Brady acknowledged that his ability to influence the independent Federal Reserve (Fed) was limited.

"The Fed conducts its own affairs and does it at its own pace," he said. "Treasury secretaries don't affect that very much."

## Iraq, Iran seek Japan's help to develop oil, gas

TOKYO (R) — Iran and Iraq, which drove foreigners away from their oil wells during the rise of resource nationalism in the 1970s, are now trying to attract Japanese help in developing their oil and gas, industry sources said.

Both nations want to expand oil production to help pay for reconstruction following the eight-year-long Gulf war between them that ended in 1989.

However, Japanese oil developers are showing limited interest in the projects the two nations have proposed, saying that conditions for participation need improvement.

"We do need to secure oil supply sources for the future, but it takes courage to tie ourselves down with tough contracts when the world is glutted with oil," an oil company official said Friday.

Iraq and Iran told officials of Japan National Oil Corp. (JNOC) during a June visit to the Middle East that they wanted Japan's financial and technical cooperation in developing their oil and gas fields, a JNOC official said.

Oil development firms have until July 13 to tell JNOC, a government body set up to promote Japanese oil development activities, whether they are interested in the projects.

Iraq is seeking Japan's help to develop oil production at the Sirri-A and Sirri-E fields at the mouth of the Gulf, at the Balal field near Lavan island, and at gas fields at the south and north Pars fields in the Gulf, the JNOC official said.

Iraq told JNOC it is prepared to open four oil fields near the Iranian border in the south for joint development with Japanese.

They include the Majnoon, West Qurna, Nahr Umr, and Hal Faya fields.

The JNOC official said the two nations did not disclose the cost of developing these fields, but local newspapers here have estimated it would be around \$3 billion for the Iraqi projects and \$2 billion for the Iranian ones.

"Expectations of Japan are very high, because of its vast oil market, financing ability and advanced development technology," said Naoshi Kojima, economist at the Japanese Institute of Middle Eastern Economics.

Moreover, Japan is one of the few developed nations without any political obstacles to prevent it conducting business with the two nations, Kojima added.

Iraq and Iran are also seen asking oil companies from Europe to cooperate in oil development, the industry sources said.

Under plans each of the two countries have proposed, Japan will be paid certain fees for developing their fields, at least partly in oil, and given priority over other countries in buying oil from the fields, they said.

But oil companies usually dislike this type of contract, often called risk service contracts, because it does not give them ownership of the oil they have developed.

They often end up buying the oil from the government or national oil company of the land at prices no cheaper than the market prices, over a longer period of time than they wish.

"Even taking the shaky political situation into account, the projects could have been quite attractive if the oil from that area were light crudes, but they are mostly heavy and medium types," said an official at a leading refining company.

The difference between light and heavy crude prices has been widening worldwide in favor of light, reflecting a demand shift towards lighter oil products.

But some sources say there is a good chance that Iran and Iraq will win Japanese cooperation because among those willing to help are the giant trading houses and the government.

The trade houses are more likely to participate than the oil firms because this could help them win lots of other business during post-war reconstruction in the nations, the sources said.

"Trading houses can afford to lose money in the oil projects as long as they are plucking profits from other projects in the same country," said one oil company source.

Among the big trade houses, Mitsubishi Corp is most heavily involved in business with Iraq, while its counterpart in Iran, Mitsui and Co. Ltd., seems to have lost enthusiasm after suffering heavy losses in a huge petrochemical project at Bandar Khomeini.

Japan has been dramatically upgrading its Middle East policy this year. It has been actively sending senior officials to countries in the area and has invited several prominent figures from there in the past six months.

"Strengthening ties with Middle Eastern countries is one of our core strategies for the next 20 years," said Naoki Kuroda, director-general of the ministry of international trade and industry division.

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Anyone who finds it is kindly requested to hand it to Abu Salim Grocery, Khirfan uphill, Amman. Thanks.

**PASSPORT LOST**  
Indian passport No. Q 163451 (issued in Jullunder, India, on Feb. 27, 1980), and Jordanian residence permit — both issued to Kashmir Kaur — have been lost in the Al Muhajereen area of Amman. Finders please contact the nearest police station or the Indian Embassy. (Tel: 637262).

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## East German farmers to protest lost business German states begin talks on final phase of unification

**EAST BERLIN (AP)** — Officials from both German states began talks Friday on the final phase of unification, and East German farmers vowed to dump milk in the streets to protest lost business.

East German Prime Minister Lothar de Maiziere led his delegation into the negotiations with West German officials on a state treaty that would deal with the final aspects of creating a single Germany.

In an interview with the East German News Agency, ADN, de Maiziere said the pact should give East Germans the same rights as West Germans.

He said the treaty should also call for Berlin to be the capital of a united Germany.

West German Interior Minister Wolfgang Schauble was leading the West German delegation in the talks.

Meanwhile, a bomb threat forced the evacuation of East Germany's parliament building while lawmakers were in session.

No bomb was found and law-

makers and other occupants of the parliament building returned after about 30 minutes.

Lawmakers were discussing the details of holding state elections in East Germany, which will reduce the nation to five states that would be joined with West Germany after common elections are held in December.

East Germany has experienced an increase in crime and threats against public officials in the freer atmosphere of the nation since the Communist government was overthrown last autumn.

The talks on the state treaty combining the political systems of the German states follows an economic treaty that went into effect Sunday and formally united the economies of the countries.

East Germans have suddenly faced higher prices because East

German stores have been stocking their shelves with West German products. There have also been reports of widespread price gouging by East German stores.

Farmers in the southern industrial city of Leipzig said Friday that they would dump 10,000 litres (2,640 gallons) of milk on the streets Monday to protest the loss of business, ADN said.

De Maiziere and other officials have sharply criticised the higher prices that greeted East Germans during their first week in a free market economy.

ADN reported price rises of 400 per cent to 600 per cent in the northern Mecklenburg and Pomerania regions and said there were long shopping lines in the southeastern city of Dresden.

"There are cities in the GDR (East Germany) where the average price levels are way above those in West Germany," said East German Economics Minister Gerhard Pohl. "We need certain guarantees that GDR

citizens... won't be exploited."

Several thousand metalworkers went on strike in seven plants near the city of Leipzig after pay talks deadlocked two days ago, according to ADN.

In the southwestern city of Erfurt, 9,000 workers in the Thuringia region's Metalworking and Electric Equipment Industries rallied outside their labour union's headquarters. Contract

talks later collapsed, ADN said. Included in workers' demands is that pay levels be brought up to West German standards by next year.

The two Germanys merged their economies Sunday in a prelude to full unification, expected, in December. The East German now earns about 1,200 West German marks (\$720), less than half the average West German salary. However, East German rents are being kept low for a while to ease the transition from 40 years of socialism to capitalism.

## Yeltsin tells Soviet Communist Party to change or face defeat

**MOSCOW (R)** — Soviet populist leader Boris Yeltsin urged the Communist Party Friday to make rapid democratic changes or face an "historic defeat" at the hands of the Soviet people.

Yeltsin, president of the giant Russian Republic, proposed that the party allow rival platforms within itself, change its name, and scrap party cells in the military and security forces.

"Any attempt to delay the course of events will lead to an historic defeat," he told the 28th party congress.

The 59-year-old maverick politician said that if the party failed to change it would find itself in opposition to the people, and would fail even to compete with other political forces, let alone remain the country's leading party.

Yeltsin warned conservatives, whose voices have dominated at the congress so far:

"Those who think about other

variants should look at the fate of the Communist parties in Eastern Europe. They were separated from the people... and found themselves side-tracked."

Yeltsin said the party should allow its members to decide which platform they wished to belong to.

"I am convinced a majority of Communists is with the democratic wing of the party," he said.

Yeltsin proposed the new name of the Party of Democratic Socialism. He said the five-day-old congress should elect a new leadership which would call a further congress in six months or a year.

He appeared to suggest that ultimately a "Union of Democratic Forces" should be created, combining a rejuvenated party with other groupings.

He proposed that party cells be withdrawn from the army, the KGB security police and state

organisations. Workers in factories should decide the fate of the cells there.

Yeltsin said that if radicals broke away from the party, as some have threatened to do, a popular struggle would start to nationalise the party's property and bring it to trial for damage inflicted on the country.

He said the main issue at the congress was not the fate of perestroika — Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev's reform programme.

"This question is being decided by people outside the walls of this building. It is decided in the Congress of People's Deputies (parliament). This congress is deciding the fate of the Soviet Communist Party itself."

Yeltsin accused the party leadership of failing to take a tough enough stand against conservatives, allowing them to think they could recover lost ground.

## Doe shows no sign of leaving as rebels close in

**MONROVIA (R)** — Liberian President Samuel Doe showed no sign of budging from his heavily fortified mansion as rebels closed in and his soldiers looted shops and warehouses in the capital.

Rebels led by his former associate Charles Taylor fought government troops in Monrovia's eastern and western suburbs five to 16 kilometres from Doe's beach-

side mansion. Doe's soldiers roamed the streets in stolen cars Thursday, firing in the air and ransacking shops, warehouses and restaurants, grabbing everything from cash to furniture.

The rampage began hours after the armed forces chief, Lieutenant-General Charles Julo, fled the country — the latest of Doe's

advisers to desert him.

Julo, who also headed Doe's executive mansion guard, left the country Wednesday. He had been chief of staff for only a few days since the weekend resignation of Lieutenant-General Henry Dubbar, who also fled.

Doe, who seized power in a bloody coup 10 years ago, said Tuesday that he would resign if

his safety and that of his Krahn tribe were guaranteed but he was rejected a U.S. offer to help him flee.

The United States, Liberia's main ally, has four navy ships offshore to evacuate foreigners if necessary. Links between the two nations go back to the founding of Liberia in 1847 by freed American slaves.

## Swedish pilots demand tougher action after 3rd Soviet hijack

**STOCKHOLM (R)** — Swedish pilots demanded tougher government action Friday to end a wave of hijackings a day after a third Soviet airliner was diverted to Stockholm.

The pilots, backed by airport authorities and Aerofoil, urged the government to send the three young Soviet hijackers now held in Sweden straight back home for trial.

The seizure of a Tupolev 154 plane by an unarmed Soviet teenager Thursday was the eighth actual or attempted hijacking of a Soviet plane since June 9, when a 17-year-old youth forced an airliner to land at Stockholm's Arlanda Airport.

Three of the commandeered planes have touched down at Arlanda, two other hijackers said

they wanted to go to Sweden but were taken to Finland, and a sixth plane was diverted to Turkey. Two further reported hijacks have failed.

Roger Ellsberg, chairman of the Swedish Pilots' Association, said the wave of hijackings would continue until Sweden was seen to act decisively and swiftly to stamp it out.

"This epidemic is a direct consequence of the delay in sending the first two (hijackers) back," Ellsberg said.

Aerofoil's local representative, Alexander Sevastianov, agreed. "All hijackers should be sent back immediately. Then nobody would try this again," he told reporters.

But Foreign Ministry legal offi-

cial Hans Corell said it was not that simple. The first two hijackers were contesting Soviet demands for their extradition, and the supreme court had not yet considered their cases.

"The government has to follow the law," Corell said.

Civil Service and Police Minister Bengt Johansson added: "Everyone is of course unhappy at the time this all takes, and we have discussed this in the government. But we have to go by the rules."

Police said the latest hijacker, born in 1971, had told them he managed to divert the plane between Leningrad and Lvov by telling the crew he had a bomb in his briefcase. But he admitted to police he had been bluffing, and no bomb was found.

## Mazowiecki reshuffles cabinet

**WARSAW (R)** — Polish Prime Minister Tadeusz Mazowiecki fired three prominent former Communists Friday in the first big cabinet shake-up since Solidarity took power last September.

He told parliament he had accepted the resignations of Interior Minister Czeslaw Kiszczak, Defence Minister Florian Siwicki and Transport Minister Adam Wieladek. Two other ministers were also being replaced.

Mazowiecki also proposed bringing forward parliamentary and presidential elections which he had previously suggested holding next spring.

The other ministers to lose their jobs were Agriculture Minister Czeslaw Janicki and Communications Minister Marek Kochanski, both members of parties formerly allied to the Communists.

The shake-up leaves Foreign Trade Minister Marcin Swiechicki as the only former Communist in the cabinet.

## 24 injured in South African blast

**JOHANNESBURG (R)** — An explosion probably caused by a bomb wounded 24 blacks in a crowded Johannesburg bus terminal during the morning rush hour Friday, police and hospital officials said.

"There was blood everywhere," said witness Nhlamhla Mbatha. "It was only black people who got injured. People were crying and screaming."

Police spokesman Colonel Frans Malherbe said the explosion, which killed six in a week, was probably caused by a bomb placed inside a dustbin but investigations continued. White extremists have claimed responsibility for the five previous blasts.

The blast sent glass shards and concrete chunks scything into crowds of bus passengers. Flying debris gouged holes in three cars and a mini-van.

"One man had a huge gash in

his left thigh. Blood was just pouring out," magazine editor Mbatha said.

Ambulances with sirens wailing edged through traffic jams to collect wounded people lying across a rubble-strewn street and pavement.

Johannesburg Hospital spokeswoman Jennifer Gillwald said 24 people were being treated for wounds from the blast.

Malherbe said no-one had claimed responsibility for causing the explosion in a street used mainly by black commuters travelling to work from outlying townships.

White extremists called the "white wolves" said they carried out a series of five bombings that began last Friday in protest against reforms by President F.W. de Klerk designed to end 40 years of formal race segregation. They vowed to carry out more

attacks. Anti-apartheid organisations said the five bombings aimed at liberal politicians, an anti-apartheid newspaper, and a synagogue were the start of a right-wing terror campaign.

The "white wolves" also demanded the release from jail of a white man sentenced to death for murdering seven blacks in a shooting spree in Pretoria in 1988.

The black National Union of Mineworkers discovered a large bomb at its offices in a town near Johannesburg Thursday. The device was fixed to the building beside a taxi rank used by hundreds of blacks every day.

A bomb destroyed the union's offices earlier this year in the town of Welkom south of Johannesburg. The union blamed right-wing groups.

## Quebec fights absorption by English

**MONTREAL (R)** — Quebec's worst nightmare can be conjured with a single word: Louisiana.

For more than 300 years the Canadian province has lived in dread that its French culture might be wiped away, as it was in the southern U.S. state where barely a trace remains.

"It's quite normal if you consider that there are only five or six million French Canadians in a continent of 270 million English-speakers," said Pierre Fournier, a political scientist with the University of Quebec.

Earlier French settlers of Acadia, in Nova Scotia, were banished, some of their descendants becoming Cajuns, today's English-speaking residents of Louisiana.

The obsession helps explain Quebec's tireless promotion of the French language, the quotas limiting the number of English

songs aired on French radio stations and its bitterly criticised law banning English shop signs.

Most English Canadians scoff at Quebec's cultural phobia, pointing with envy to Montreal's vibrant culture and the growth of the French Canadian population — from 17,000 French settlers in the 17th century to six million today.

But Quebec is anxious as ever. "Even though superficially the culture is vivacious, the numbers are worrisome," Fournier said.

The main source of Quebec's worry is its dwindling birth rate, the result of rapid economic growth, the women's liberation movement and the waning influence of the province's once-powerful Roman Catholic Church.

In the province where families with 10 and 11 children were commonplace, the birth rate has

fallen to 1.52 children per woman, the second lowest in the Western World after West Germany.

Quebec Premier Robert Bourassa has called the demographic threat the biggest challenge facing the province this decade.

In an effort to sustain its numbers, Quebec has shed its insularity and is aggressively seeking immigrants.

So far it has not won its fair share of the newcomers. Last year only about 17.7 per cent of Canada's immigrants settled in Quebec, a province which has a quarter of Canada's total population.

Quebec asked for more control over immigration in the Meech Lake constitutional accord, which collapsed in June after two English Canadian provinces refused to ratify it.

## U.N. floats new proposal on boat people

**WASHINGTON (R)** — The U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees has proposed solving an impasse over Vietnamese boat people by repatriating or resettling them from Hong Kong and South East Asia nations by the end of 1992, a U.S. official has said.

The United States did not reject the proposal, but so far U.S. President George Bush has resisted changing his tough opposition to any forced repatriation of boat people, the official said.

The official told Reuters an increasing number of U.S. officials have concluded that if

Washington does not relax its strict opposition to this policy, countries providing haven to refugees will close their doors.

"If we maintain our opposition... first asylum is going to collapse," he said referring to the policy of Hong Kong, Malaysia, Thailand, Indonesia and the Philippines of letting boat people land on their territory.

The official, who asked not to be identified, also said there is a real possibility an important meeting on this issue in Geneva on July 16 and 17 will end in failure.

"Unless we move more to-

wards the views of other countries, I'm not optimistic about the outcome at Geneva," he added.

The U.N. High Commissioner, Thorvald Stoltenberg, postponed the meeting originally set for June because of an impasse over the forced repatriation of boat people classified as illegal immigrants.

He is seeking to resolve this issue, which has raised tensions between the United States and Britain and among Hong Kong and South East Asian nations that give "first asylum" to Vietnamese refugees.

## Salvadorean officer remains in command despite arrest warrant

**SAN SALVADOR (AP)** — A lieutenant colonel accused of cover-up in the murder of six Jesuit priests remained at the head of an elite infantry battalion, nine days after a judge ordered his arrest.

Security forces have not detained Lt.-Col. Camilo Hernandez despite Defence Minister Gen. Humberto Larío's repeated promises of full military cooperation in the investigation.

Hernandez said last week he would turn himself in when ordered to by Larío or Col. Rene Emilio Fonce, head of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Fonce said the Defence Ministry didn't get a copy of the arrest warrant until Thursday, a week after it was issued.

"We will proceed with the detention of Lt.-Col. Hernandez," he said in a telephone interview.

At midday, Hernandez was still on duty at the headquarters of the elite Bellosa Infantry Battalion just outside the capital.

The episode underscores a crucial point of peace negotiations between the rightist government of President Alfredo Cristiani and leftist rebels of the Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front, or FMLN.

punity in human rights cases as a condition for ending the 10-year-old civil war that has claimed an estimated 72,000 lives.

Though international human rights groups blame the armed forces or military-linked death squads for the abduction and murder of up to 30,000 suspected government opponents in the past decade, no officer has been convicted, or even tried, for a rights abuse crime.

Hernandez, 37, is the executive, or second-in-command of the Bellosa Infantry Battalion. For the past week he has been in command of the unit in the absence of Col. Juan Flores Portillo.

Judge Ricardo Zamora of the 4th criminal court, who is heading the Jesuit investigation, ordered Hernandez' arrest on cover-up charges on June 26.

Hernandez was executive of the military college last Nov. 16 when the Jesuits were killed by an army detail based at the school. He allegedly ordered the burning of log books detailing troop movements.

Hernandez denied the allegation in sworn testimony before the arrest warrant was issued.

Records in the judge's office show the arrest warrant was sent June 26 to the National Police,

the Treasury Police and the National Guard. All three are part of the Defence Ministry as well as arms of the judiciary.

"That Lt.-Col. Hernandez remains at his post is one more proof that military impunity is a concrete reality that must be eradicated. It is a demonstration of contempt for the judiciary," Miguel Saez, a member of the FMLN political-diplomatic commission, said by telephone from Mexico City.

If arrested, Hernandez would be the second-highest ranking officer held in connection with the Jesuit massacre.

Col. Guillermo Benavides, commander of the military college when the priests, their housekeeper and her teen-age daughter were killed, has been charged with murder along with three lieutenants and five soldiers. All but one, a private who is a fugitive, are under arrest.

Benavides allegedly ordered the killings.

Despite his arrest, Benavides was spotted at a military-owned beach resort earlier this year. After the sightings, he was confined to National Police headquarters, where he reportedly had meals and visits from family and colleagues.

## N. Korea to throw open border on Aug. 15

**TOKYO (R)** — North Korea dropped a propaganda bombshell Friday by announcing it will open its tightly-sealed border with the South next month and challenge Seoul to follow suit.

Pyeongyang's official committee for the peaceful reunification of the fatherland said the Northern side of the border at the Panmunjom truce village would open to people "from all walks of life" from Aug. 15.

The official North Korean News Agency (KCNA), monitored in Tokyo, said the offer was aimed at promoting cross-border contacts and travel "as a step to practically accelerate the independent and peaceful reunification of the country."

But it did not make it clear whether the North would keep its side of the border open if Seoul refused to cooperate in facilitating exchanges.

There was no immediate official reaction from the South Korean government. But one Unification Ministry official said: "We have yet to determine why the North came out with such an offer. My personal feeling is that it is yet another piece of propaganda."

The committee's gesture was mandated by a meeting of government and party representatives in Pyongyang Tuesday, the same day as delegates from the North and South, resuming border contacts after a five-month break, agreed in principle that their prime ministers should meet in Seoul by early September.

The proposed talks will be the highest level of contact between the two Koreas since they fought a war from 1950 to 1953.

Korea-watchers in Tokyo said it was unclear what had really motivated Friday's dramatic and, apparently, open-ended offer so soon after the two sides had



agreed on the meeting of their prime ministers.

Analysis noted the reiteration of Pyongyang's invitation to people from all walks of life, an offer Seoul has curtly rejected in the past.

South Korea's government insists that it must be the sole channel for any contacts with the Communist North, with which Seoul is still technically at war. The peninsula has been partitioned since 1945.

Under its draconian national security law, two Christian clergymen and a woman student who last year made unauthorised trips to North Korea saying they wished to hasten national reunification, received heavy prison sentences.

Last year, too, the government mobilised a huge police force to

"For the present, we will welcome visit(s) to Pyongyang in the near future by all the political parties, organisations and individuals who have proposed, or hoped for, contact with us on condition that they are not discriminated against for their ideology and political view. And we will accept their invitation any time."

The North Korean statement said the contacts and exchanges "must not be restricted by any legal or social conditions."

It added: "For a successful progress of contact and visit between the North and the South, we will open the portion of our side at Panmunjom from Aug. 15, 1990 and hope that the South, too, will take a corresponding measure."

"At the same time, we will ensure the safety of compatriots from South Korea and overseas during their stay in the North and offer them all conveniences."

The South Korean Unification official said the Statement indicates that the North is trying to avoid dialogue with Seoul while encouraging dissidents and students (in the South) to come to the border.

Earlier Friday delegates from North and South Korea met behind closed doors at Panmunjom for three and half hours to draw up a final agreement on the meeting of their prime ministers.

A spokesman for the South Korean government in Seoul said: "There were no basic differences between the two sides... and they reached a basic accord on 19 points to be written into the final agreement."

The spokesman added that the two sides had agreed to hold another round of working-level talks at Panmunjom on July 12 to draw up the final version of the pact.

## Japanese wins Tchaikovsky award

**MOSCOW (AP)** — Akiko Suwanai of Japan has won top honours in the violin section of the ninth International Tchaikovsky Musical Competition. Yevgeny Bushkov of the Soviet Union took second place, and Alyssa Park, a 16-year-old high school student from Lexington, Kentucky, took third place, said Margarita Trubina, a spokeswoman for the competition. In addition to taking the first place gold medal, Miss Suwanai, 18, of Tokyo, also received a medal for best performance of the competition, the spokeswoman said. Miss Suwanai had won second prize at the Japan International Competition in Tokyo in 1989 and second prize at the Paganini International Competition in Italy in 1988. Miss Park received three medals in all for third place, for most talented performer and for most artistic performer. "I was very honoured, but also very puzzled," she said in an interview afterward, noting that the international jury awarded her the medals for "most artistic" and "most talented," but then only gave her third place. She admitted to feeling some tension, "but I just tried to treat it as a concert, and play."

## France pronounces death sentence on the circumflex

**PARIS (R)** — France's language police has pronounced the death sentence on the circumflex. Circumflex accents and hyphens linking many compound words will not be used in schools after 1991, adding to last month's raid on accents and dashes. The reforms affect about 1,200 words. The circumflex is the hat-shaped accent which shortens the pronunciation of vowels. French purists are up in arms against the changes, approved by the French Academy and the Ministry of Francophone Affairs. "The government can't legislate the changes or force people to change their language. Those who don't want to make the changes don't have to," said Francophone Affairs Minister Alain Decaux.

## Rabbis under fire by belly dancers

**TEL AVIV (R)** — Rabbis are under fire from Israeli belly dancers who say religious intolerance is threatening their livelihood. Ten of the country's best-known belly dancers protested in the southern town of Ashdod outside the headquarters of local religious leaders who say their shows are immodest and provocative. The rabbis have told hotels and wedding halls that they will withdraw vital certificates that their food conforms to Jewish religious laws if they allow belly dancers to perform. The protest by the dancers was discreet, the Israeli News Agency Itim said — they were fully clothed with nary a navel in sight.

## Australian gnomes find new home in Japan

**SYDNEY (R)** — The garden gnome, rejected by Australians as too kitsch, has found a new home in Japan. Des Reinboth has turned a Japanese yen for the chubby little concrete dwarves into a healthy profit earner for his south Australian company Concraft Pty Ltd. "They're considered to be kitsch here in Australia but the Japanese seem to love them," Reinboth has told Reuters. Concraft began selling gnomes to Japan in 1987 after a Japanese furniture buyer saw a range of its products at a garden centre in Melbourne. Now the Japanese buy up to 10,000 gnomes and other ornaments for their homes each year. Reinboth said. Most popular is a set of seven dwarfs, with snow white, which sells in Japan for the equivalent of \$670 and upwards. "They only want cute ones, ugly ones are out," Reinboth said.

## New York hunts for 'dart man'

**NEW YORK (R)** — Summer in New York has the city's police searching some of Manhattan's busiest streets for a man who has caused pain in the back and backside for dozens of women — "the dart man." The man, using a straw as a blow gun, shoots pins at nearly dressed women. He aims for the backside but sometimes hits their backs, police said, adding that so far 24 women have complained of being attacked since June 26. The latest attacks came Tuesday when two women were hit.